

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 2

Local and Neighborhood News.

Take Notice

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday forenoon, and can not be considered later.

Order your coal of Salling, Hanson Co. Prices low, and prompt delivery.

Geo. Langevin delivers St. Charles coal at your house. Phone 591.

Bates sells the best Coal.

Let me quote you a price on Royal or Asbestos Roofing, put on. F. R. Decker.

Miss Gladys Peck will spend a few days in Gaylord with her sister Mrs. Goslow.

Beech and Maple Block Wood for furnaces. Leave orders with SALLING, HANSON COMPANY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goslow of Gaylord spent Sunday with Mrs. Goslow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peck.

Order your coal of Salling, Hanson Co. Prices low, and prompt delivery.

Fine Bathroom Outfit in display window No. 400 Cedar street. F. R. Decker.

St. Charles Coal is the best ever brought to this market. For sale by Geo. Langevin, Phone No. 591.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Fred Harrington Friday afternoon, February 3rd. A good attendance is desired.

COAL—I have a large supply of the best St. Charles coal on the road and will deliver at right price. Phone 591. Geo. Langevin.

FOR SALE—At this office a good, light one-horse sleigh and a medium heavy two-horse Harrison sleigh, both have been used a short time, but are all right.

Mr. Kerry was in Chicago a part of last week, and went to Saginaw Saturday p. m. to spend Sunday with his family.

Miss Anna L. Olson entertained her cousins and their most intimate friends at Pedro last Thursday evening, about twenty-two in number. All report a good time.

Gentlemen when you get ready for a new suit, call in and see. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shop over Collier's Restaurant. A. E. Hendrickson.

Measrs. R. Hanson, A. Michelson, F. L. Michelson have gone to Monroe, Louisiana for ten days looking after the interest of the Grayling Lumber Company.

WANTED—50 cords of three foot Beech, Maple and Tamarack wood delivered at the Court House yard. Inquire at once at the County Clerk's office.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won the great reputation of an immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

FOR SALE—A full line of buggies and harness for sale at my livery barn. A few second hand rigs, and anything you want, new from the factory. Call and if you do not find what you want in stock, find it in the catalogue. Geo. Langevin.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits, and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

LOST—A black and tan hound answering to the name of "Jack", from Frederic, the week before Christmas. The finder will be paid by delivering the dog, or notifying me at Waters, Mich. Jan 26-11

You are probably aware that pneumonia is a deadly disease, and that you have heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by all dealers.

The T. H. Guarantee and Surety Co. of Seranton, Pa., is among the strongest in the world. Bonds for School, Township, County or State officials, written by them are accepted everywhere, and at so small a cost that no one need be dependent on the kindness of personal friends.

O. PALMER, Agent.

Dr. A. F. Burnham and family have left Grayling, the doctor desiring a larger and more lucrative field. During their residence here made many acquaintances who will regret their going, but all acknowledge that this section is too healthy for an exposure of the medical profession.

The Episcopal bishop of this diocese the Rev. C. D. Williams of Detroit will preach and confirm a class at the Danish Church Sat. evening Feb. 4th 7:30 P. M. The Bishop will be accompanied on this his annual visitation to the Grayling mission by the pastor Rev. A. R. Mitchell who will assist in the evening services. All are cordially invited to attend.

Ex-Sheriff Amidon who has been visiting "The Old Folks At Home" returned Monday, somewhat rested and happy, but not yet entirely recovered from his severe illness.

Wm. E. Chalker and his wife came down Saturday to be present at the meeting of the Post and W. R. C., Saturday. The roads were so bad they left their horse at Frederic and came from there on the train.

Rev. Fr. Webber, of Chisagoan, was the guest of Fr. Riess the last of the week, and glad to meet many of his former parishoners here, and note the prosperity of their church, and the advancement of the hospital.

With their renewal of subscription for another year ex-sheriff A. J. Stillwell and his wife report all well and happy and send kind wishes to their many friends here. We would be more glad if they would come tell us, but we are pleased even to know that we are remembered.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pond have returned from Detroit and are receiving the congratulations of friends for the promise for her complete recovery. By a successful surgical operation, a glandular tumor was removed from the side of her throat, and she is comparatively comfortable.

Our band has been practicing very diligently this winter for their coming concert, on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd, which will surpass any one they have ever produced here. It will consist of solos, singing, quartets, duos. Watch next weeks paper for more particulars.

The "old man" accompanied his niece, Miss Joan Kendrick, as far as Chicago, last Saturday, on her way to Omaha. She has made rapid advance toward health since coming here in August, and her friends are confidently hoping for her complete recovery. It is decidedly lonely in our home, or would be if it were not for the presence of the "twins."

W. W. Palmer visited his daughter at Big Lake, Minn., for the Christmas feast, and whether he was overcome by the rich viands taken to excess or some other cause, the fact remains that a physician was called the day following, and he seemed seriously ill for two weeks, but gradually approached his normal condition and arrived home last Saturday, glad to be back in "The only town on the map," where he was heartily welcomed.

The Lyric Glee Club, fourth number of the lecture course will be heard at the opera house, Saturday evening, February 11th. The club consists of Omar Covert, tenor and flute soloist; E. J. Henry, tenor cornetist and pianist; H. M. Doolittle, baritone and trombone soloist; and Tom Polk, basso and reader. This is their sixth season in lyceum work, during which they have appeared in forty-two states, Canada and Panama, and have entertained more than a quarter of a million people. Seats reserved at Lewis' Drug Store Friday morning, Feb. 10th.

A joint installation of the officers of the W. R. C. and G. A. R. was held at the G. A. R. hall, Saturday, Jan. 28th. Mr. W. S. Chalker acted as installing officer for both orders, with Mrs. Burton and Mr. Waldron as conductors. The several officers of G. A. R. and W. R. C. were installed in accordance with their ceremonial ritual. The most cordial relations exist between the Post and Corps and we believe today they are exceeding proud of their auxiliary, although the business of the orders is transacted independently; there is much in common and what concerns one in a measure affects the other, may harmonious relations continue in our earnest wish. Help one another, a grain of sand said to another grain, just at hand. The wind may carry me out to sea. And then, oh, what will become of me. But come, my sister, give me your hand.

We'll build a mountain and there we'll stand. Quite a little excitement existed in the county last month over the bills presented by the township of Frederic for the care of small pox in that village during the winter. The total of bills claimed to be paid by the county, aggregated over \$970.00. The Board of Supervisors took the matter up in a business way in accordance with the law as it has been amended and appointed a special committee who carefully investigated every item of the accounts and found that quite a large amount should have been paid by the parties afflicted; they being abundantly able to meet the expense, and had expected to do so; while other bills and parts of bills under the present statutes were proper charges against the township, and not against the county. The report of the committee was adopted, which cut almost in half, as will be seen by the report to be published next week, leaving the amount to be paid by the county approximately \$400.00. Both boards, and the people seem satisfied that an equitable adjustment has been made, and a logical and legal precedent established for one county.

Wife Got Tip Top Advice.

"My wife wanted me to take out a boy to the doctor to cure an ugly boil," writes D. Frankel, of Broad, Ohio. "I said, 'out? Evidently a doctor has told you so.' She did so, and it cured the boil in a short time." Quickest healer of Bores, Scalds, Cuts, Corns, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Best Pile cure on earth. Try it. Only 25c at A. M. Lewis & Co.

School Notes.

Examinations this week.

A number of pupils are absent on account of sickness.

Don't forget to present your invitations to the senior Masquerade at the door.

The high school had a very enjoyable time at Mr. Failing's last Wednesday evening.

Presbyterian Church.

Sunday, Feb. 5, 1911.

Mid week prayer meeting, Thursday 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Subject—"The Church and Our Young People."

Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m. A. B. Failing, Supt.

Christian Endeavor at 8:00 p. m. Subject—"Why do You Believe in Christian Endeavor?"

Preaching service 7:00 p. m. Subject—"Some Possibilities of Christian Endeavor."

All are cordially invited to attend these services.

J. HUMPHREY FLEMING, Pastor.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Feb. 5, 1911.

The regular services at the M. E. church for next Sunday are as follows:

10:30 a. m. Public Service. Subject—"The Holy Spirit. Tempt not. Give not. Quench not."

11:45 a. m. Sunday School.

3:00 p. m. Junior League.

6:00 p. m. Epworth League. Subject—"A Winning Start." Leader, Mrs. Crandall.

7:00 p. m. Public Service. Subject—"The Prodigal and Resolution."

7:00 p. m. Thursday general prayer meeting.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

Non-Church goers are especially invited.

JAMES IVEY, Pastor.

A piece of Hannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side of chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by all dealers.

Lovells Locals.

T. E. Douglas has the saw mill running the most of the time. Logs are not coming to the mill as fast as the mill men want them.

Mr. Boutell has his ice house well filled with ice.

School commenced again Monday. Arthur Arnold, is the teacher and we look for good results.

C. W. Miller, was at Grayling Wednesday.

Mr. Decker has returned from West Branch.

DAN.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from group. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all dealers.

Frederic Freaks.

Charles Johnson was stricken with heart failure, dying instantly last Saturday.

Will Ingley's dog bit Roy McDermid on the arm, causing a great deal of alarm.

Mrs. Tom Callahan has been afflicted with Tonsillitis.

Mrs. B. J. Callahan was a Gaylord caller last Friday.

Mrs. Rena Topinhan has a baby girl.

Mrs. Shannahan of Grayling was in town last week.

A young peoples meeting was organized at the church last Sunday evening. All are invited to attend.

A person who puts pictures on plates, left one at Rev. Terhune's. "A child in a basket, with the name Russell Welcome," that no owner can be found, any one losing such a one can find it at the paragon.

A few old ladies put a lunch in their pockets and spent last Tuesday at Grandma Barbers and quitted for her. A pleasant day to all who were there.

Mrs. C. Craven was in Gaylord last week.

Part of the board of supervisors here last Monday week.

Mrs. Robert Leng was on the sick list last week at the home of Mr. J. Smith.

Frank Leng is at Ann Arbor with his brother Asa who has Tuberculosis of the hips.

The M. E. church will give a Dutch Supper in the opera house, February 15th, price 25 cents.

The Epworth League will give a ten cent social at the home of C. J. Hathaway Tuesday evening, Feb. 7th. It is the monthly social and business meeting of the League.

February 5th is Christian Endeavor Day in the Presbyterian church. A good attendance is desired.

Annual Clearance Sale!

Once each year I take this method of disposing of left overs, that for some reason or other did not move during the previous year. These goods would sell in the regular way if I gave them time enough.

"TIME IS MONEY"—However, so this is your chance to make money by saving it, and my chance to exchange a part of my stock for ready cash to buy new goods.

From Feb. 1st to 15th, inclusive

you can save from 10 to 25 per cent on any article in my stock with a few exceptions such as price restricted articles.

These goods are worth just as much today as they were on Dec. 24th, but I would rather have the little each will bring now than to carry them over.

My Loss Will Be Your Gain.

Come and bring your friends and see the wonderful bargains to be had in—Jewelry, Watches, Rings, Silverware, Cut Glass, Clocks, Fountain Pens, Toilet Sets and Brass Ware.

25 per cent Discount.	10 per cent Discount.
On Brass Ware	On Rings
"Fancy Clocks	"Watches
"Toilet Articles	"Silverware
"Brush and Comb Sets	"Cut Glass
"Military Sets—Sterling and Plated	"Fountain Pens
"All Jewelry except Rings	"Regular line of Mantle and Alarm Clocks
"one Casserole to close out	

This sale would not mean as much if I followed the custom of others in marking my goods 25 per cent higher when the demand is greatest; one can afford to give sensational bargains in that case. My prices are no higher at Holiday time than at other times, which is as low as is consistent with quality and honest goods.

By glancing at the few prices given below you can readily see the amount you can save by buying NOW the things you have been thinking of buying for yourself, or as a gift to be given some time in the future.

A \$40.00 Watch now....\$30.00	A \$ 6.00 Bracelet now....\$4.50
" 25.00 Watch now....22.50	" 10.00 Ring now....9.00
" 10.00 Locket & Chain 7.50	" 5.00 Ring now....4.50
" 7.00 Fob or Chain 5.25	" 3.00 Clock now....2.25

THESE PRICES ARE FOR CASH ONLY. GOODS CHARGED AT REGULAR PRICES.

C. J. HATHAWAY

JEWELER AND OPTOMETRIST
GRAYLING MICHIGAN

RAW FURS WANTED

SHIP ALL YOUR FURS TO TRAUGOTT-SCHMIDT & SONS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Finest Market Prices paid for all kinds of FURS. We guarantee you honest and liberal treatment, and quick returns. References, any kind of country home in the United States. Write for Price List. You will be money in pocket if you ship your furs to us. Established 1893 Capital and Surplus \$400,000.00

Farm Land for Sale.

Including the N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of section 30, and S. E. 1/4 of section 8, and the E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of section 8, and S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of section 8, all in township 28 North of Range three West. Good roads, and good land for any person wanting to make a good home. Two miles and a half from a market town on the railroad, and only eleven miles from the county seat. A bargain is offered. Price only \$100.00 a forty, or two and a half an acre. Call on or address.

JOSEPH CHARRON
Frederic, Mich.

Solves A Deep Mystery.

"I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. B. Butler of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of the rheumatism, from which I had been almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me. Paralysis, indigestion, jaundice and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters has no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50c at A. M. Lewis & Co."

NOTICE.

Manistee & North-Eastern R. R. Co. commencing Jan. 26, 1911, train No. 50, leaving Grayling at 9:40 a. m. for Manistee and intermediate points and Train No. 53, leaving Manistee at 4:35 p. m. for Grayling and intermediate points will be discontinued until May 1st, 1911, commencing with the fishing season, May 1st, 1911, trains will be restored. See public time card for the winter train service.

F. A. MITCHELL
Gen'l. Traffic Manager.

D. RIBLY
Gen'l. Pass. Agr.

P. R. L. CARL
General Manager.

We have arranged with The Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer so that our patrons can secure that sterling paper together with our own at the exceedingly low price of \$1.75 for one year. This is a rare opportunity and should be taken advantage of.



This is the Sealship—the Pioneer Pure Food Shipping Package

The manner in which we receive Sealship Oysters insures the highest quality.

At the start nothing but solid oyster meats are packed in this Sealship by the Slipper.

En route this Sealship is frequently re-iced by the expressman, but the ice does not touch the oysters.

SEALSHIP OYSTERS

Fresh from the Beds

are kept at a uniform degree of coldness all the way to us. When we receive them, they are placed immediately into a clean white and blue porcelain enameled receptacle called the Sealshipcase. You can see it at our store.

We hand you Sealship Oysters in a little waxed lined paper pall.

All these precautions are necessary if you desire to taste oysters with the original sea flavor.

When you see Sealship Oysters, you will marvel at their freshness. You will be more than delighted when you taste them. Why not start now?

PEOPLES MARKET

F. H. MILKS, Prop'r.

Which is Entirely Different.

It is true, as the Richmond Virginian says, that no man is a hero to his stenographer, but often he becomes for his husband. —Charleston News and Courier.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR NEW AD.

Grayling Mercantile Company

Watch this space For New Ad.

Sorenson's Furniture Store

Grayling, Michigan.

EVIDENCE

is what the man from Missouri wanted when he said "SHOW ME."

If you'll come in I can—

"SHOW YOU"

that I can sell as cheap as anybody can sell

FIRST CLASS GROCERIES.

BRINK'S GROCERY

Joy AND SICKNESS DON'T CHUM

TO BE HAPPY KEEP WELL

USE ONLY

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY

TO CURE COUGHS AND COLDS WHOOPING COUGH AND ALL DISEASES OF THROAT AND LUNGS

Price 50c and \$1.00

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY

A. M. LEWIS & CO.

IT HAS BROUGHT JOY TO Millions

Job Printing

Neatly and Promptly done

At this office.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, PUBLISHER.
"STAYING" . . . MICHIGAN

We expect most of the various records to be broken this year.

In the present stage of aviation's development you never can tell.

We gain a minute of daylight every day but the gas bills go on just the same.

Is there no way to save the bird-men from death except by clipping their wings?

If Mayr and San Domingo go to war why not let them emulate the Kilkenny cats?

Some men give up as readily to masked bandits as they do to fake gold mine promoters.

But is shooting ducks from an airplane true sportsmanship? Why not give the ducks a chance?

Maybe some people prefer racism and organized cheering because it drowns the other kind of music.

If those who indulge in organized cheering do not enjoy it they think they do, which is much the same.

Orville Wright says that aviation is safer than automobilism. Undoubtedly so for the innocent bystanders.

If the south pole does not receive visitors it will be because nobody is knocking at the refrigerator door.

An insane woman has won a prize for a magazine poem. That shows light on a hitherto unanswered question.

That New York proposition to add gongs to automobile horns is calculated to increase the jumping record on Broadway.

A Pittsburgh man is raising a family on \$1.25 a day. Still we believe that the family is entitled to the most credit for this.

That New York woman who thinks that the antirusting crusade has lessened the practice should ask the small boy under the sofa.

Wonder if the young man who thinks there is only one girl in the world for him realizes that the population of the country is 93,402,151.

It has been discovered that an estate which has been in litigation for 42 years has doubled in value. Probably the lawyers' fees have not been paid yet.

The Iowa pedagogues who assert that loud clothes make noisy persons has got the cart before the horse. Noisy persons are responsible for loud clothes.

Portland, Ore., expects to have a million inhabitants in 25 years. All right, but Portland should take it to heart that she cannot get them by padding the census.

What's the sense in kicking because you have to take the ashes from under the furnace? As long as Iowa has a good divorce because his wife made him sleep with the cows.

Still there is this much to be said for those attempts to break the altitude record: In case of accident a few thousand feet more or less makes no difference, even to the undertaker.

A machine that measures thought has been invented. It will not have to go very fast in measuring the thought of the young man who proposes to reform by first going on a spree.

In view of the published assertion that about 90 per cent. of the people of New York are insane, it is not surprising that insanity is so frequently pleaded there as an excuse for crime.

American mules are preferred to all other kinds in South Africa. Probably the native dialects there are the nearest possible approach in sound to the language on which the mules are brought up.

The census bureau reports that 3,789,000 telegraph and telephone poles were used in 1909. Sixty-five per cent. of them were of cedar. Here is one hint to explain why timber is growing scarce.

Every now and then you hear some one discussing the weather. Say, "The paper said" so and so. Now, the papers have enough to answer for without being charged with the mistakes of the weather bureau.

Somebody whose name we have not taken the trouble to find out is endeavoring to gain notoriety by announcing his intention of plunging over the falls of Niagara in a safety lifeboat. If he will wait awhile he may be able to slide over on an iceber.

A Los Angeles newspaper is planning to have copies delivered by airplane to its subscribers. It is hoped the subscribers will not complain if the aviators did not at first get off and slip the papers under the door mats.

Roughly speaking, the world may be divided into two classes—those who keep a diary and those who on New Year's day start to keep one.

It has been proposed that "John" be substituted for the foreign word "chauffeur." In its origin, however, the proposed word is equally foreign, and it is not impossible that the title "chauffeur," as descriptive of the professional expert who manages an automobile, was adopted hastily for fear somebody would suggest that he be called a John.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SOME OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS CUTS OFF 8 JUDGES.

HERE'S A CHANGE THAT WOULD PUT JUSTICE COURTS OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Latest Fact and Gossip From the State Capitol Briefly Noted.

(By L. C. Ward.)

Senator Vandervoort has introduced a bill reorganizing the judicial circuit of the state. It cuts off six districts and eight judges and will be followed by another bill which will provide for the rotating of the judges so that the judges of light districts may help out where the work is heavy. Following are the proposed new circuits:

First—Calhoun, Schoolcraft, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Lapeer, Lapeer, Mackinac.

Thirteenth—Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanau, Missaukee and Wexford.

Fourteenth—Muskegon, Newaygo and Oceana.

Fifteenth—Macomb and St. Clair.

Sixteenth—Alcona and Alcona.

Nineteenth—Lake, Manistee, Oscoda, Mason and Mecosta.

Twentieth—Benewah.

Twenty-first—Branch, Hillsdale and St. Joseph.

Twenty-second—Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Kalamazoo.

Twenty-third—Alcona, Alpena, Isabella, Montmorency, Oscoda, Presque Isle.

Twenty-fourth—Arenac, Crawford, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Roscommon and Oshtemo.

Twenty-fifth—Livingston and Shiawassee.

Twenty-sixth—Cass and Van Buren.

The movement for the abolition of the justice courts and the substitution of a system of county judges, which would do away with the present justice courts, has taken on more momentum. The senate judiciary committee, consisting of Senators White, Miller and Vandervoort, and also Rep. Warner, to prepare the necessary bills. The measure has the backing of every lawyer in both houses who wish to see the justice court system done away with.

Wine and Cider Making.

A liquor bill will make its appearance this week which is of great interest to the rural counties of the state. It will prohibit the making of either wine or cider in dry counties. Under the present local option law, a county may vote to prohibit the making of either wine or cider, but the law does not prohibit the making of either wine or cider in dry counties. It is the contention of some of the wine and cider makers that the law is unconstitutional. The bill will prohibit the making of either wine or cider in dry counties. It is the contention of some of the wine and cider makers that the law is unconstitutional. The bill will prohibit the making of either wine or cider in dry counties. It is the contention of some of the wine and cider makers that the law is unconstitutional.

Governor and the Senate.

There is little chance of the breach between Gov. Osborn and the senate being healed. In fact, it is growing wider every day, and the result is being felt by the many important legislative bills which are being introduced. The senate is refusing to pass any bill which the governor does not like, and the governor is refusing to sign any bill which the senate does not like. The result is that the legislative process is being paralyzed.

Speaker Refused.

Speaker Barker received his first rebuff at the hands of the house Thursday when he refused to sign a bill authorizing the committee on the University of Michigan to visit that institution was out of order was not sustained by the house. The speaker held that the junket question had been disposed of and that this was a junket. Rep. Warner argued that the bill was not a junket, but the speaker's decision was sustained by the house.

A Warm Fight.

The woman's suffrage question will be up this week in the house, and there will be a big fight. The women who have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill. The women who have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill. The women who have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill have been urging the passage of the suffrage bill.

The Adjournment.

The senate has not settled entirely into its swing yet and is adjourning regularly on Thursday instead of on Friday. So the house tried the same thing on Thursday, but the members who want a short session wouldn't stand for it, and insisted on a Friday morning session.

One Little Junket Is to Be Indulged In.

By the members of the house, or at least, two or three of them. This is to be a trip to the asylum for the criminal insane at Ionia to determine whether a man confined there is sane or insane. This man is one who was confined there two years ago on promise that he should not be punished for it. Now he claims he is being punished by confinement in the mad house when he is sane. The members of the old legislative committee who are now in the house will be sent to investigate the case.

Rep. Lord Wants Michigan's Taxation Problems Studied by a Taxation Conference.

He has therefore secured the adoption of a resolution in the house which authorizes the governor to call such a conference to meet in Lansing in the near future to discuss the problems. Those to be invited are the mayors of all cities and officials of the cities and counties and of the state who are interested in taxation. They are to keep a stenographic report of debates and proceedings to be published and also to form a permanent organization to meet annually.

Want a Memorial Building.

One of the matters which has been brought to the attention of the legislature and is attracting not a little attention is the plan for a beautiful memorial building at Lansing to serve as a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the state. The movement for the building is backed by the A. R. of the state and has the endorsement of Gov. Osborn. The idea is to erect a building to cost \$200,000 instead of the conventional monument. This building is to be used as a state armory, furnishing quarters for Battery A and Company B and also for the officers of the state military department. Then, too, it will be a museum of the war relics owned by the state, including the battle flags which are now in the rotunda of the capitol. A bill for the erection of the memorial has already been introduced by Mr. Miller.

The State Convention.

So far the Republican state convention will be a very tame affair. There are no opponents to Justices Ostrander and Lord of the supreme court, who are candidates for re-nominating and election. Not to Luther L. Wright as superior court judge, and to Mr. L. L. Hubbard, appointed by Gov. Osborn, as justice of the peace.

Anti-Trust Campaign.

Attorney General Franz Kuhn is planning a general campaign against trusts in Michigan. He has already started prosecution of the cash register combination and he is also gathering evidence against several other of the national trusts which are operating in Michigan. One of his first moves is to secure an amendment to the Michigan antitrust laws, which places in the hands of the attorney general the power to search immunity bonds to witnesses the same as it does under the federal statutes. Senator Guy A. Miller has passed such an amendment through the senate and is now on its way through the house.

Did Not Need Job.

Floyd W. Robinson, state chemist, on whose neck the axe fell when Mr. Dame became dairy and food commissioner, as not worrying about the future as the announcement of his dismissal was followed by a decision to leave the state. He is now in Washington, D. C., where he is working on a bill to establish a private laboratory for analyzing commercial chemicals and to decide to turn down the offer from Washington.

Woman's Suffrage Bill.

The woman's suffrage proposition will come up on the floor of the house, having been made a special order for Tuesday. There is a big lobby of women in the capital, headed by Mrs. Huntley Russell, wife of the state land commissioner, and they have been working industriously with the members of both houses. They claim to have the required number of votes to pass the resolution in the house. They are arguing on the theory that the people of the state are entitled to an expression of opinion on the matter.

Steps Juggling.

A bill which will prevent state institutions from juggling their accounts to keep them from being audited is being introduced. The bill is being introduced by Mr. Miller. The bill is being introduced by Mr. Miller. The bill is being introduced by Mr. Miller. The bill is being introduced by Mr. Miller.

That Junket Matter.

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TURKS ASSAIL U. S. OFFICIALS

CARTER, HEAD OF EMBASSY, RESIGNS, DUE TO INDIGNITIES ON TWO ASSISTANTS.

BERGANT INQUISITIVE MUTINY AMONG 50 TURKISH SOLDIERS ON STEAMER NEW JERSEY.

American Embassy at Constantinople Has Demanded an Immediate Investigation.

Ridgely Carter, who has been placed at the head of the American embassy in Constantinople, has resigned his position as a result of the indignities heaped upon him by the Turkish government. The Turkish government has refused to allow the American embassy to investigate the mutiny of 50 Turkish soldiers on the steamer New Jersey. The Turkish government has refused to allow the American embassy to investigate the mutiny of 50 Turkish soldiers on the steamer New Jersey.

The State Convention.

So far the Republican state convention will be a very tame affair. There are no opponents to Justices Ostrander and Lord of the supreme court, who are candidates for re-nominating and election. Not to Luther L. Wright as superior court judge, and to Mr. L. L. Hubbard, appointed by Gov. Osborn, as justice of the peace.

Anti-Trust Campaign.

Attorney General Franz Kuhn is planning a general campaign against trusts in Michigan. He has already started prosecution of the cash register combination and he is also gathering evidence against several other of the national trusts which are operating in Michigan. One of his first moves is to secure an amendment to the Michigan antitrust laws, which places in the hands of the attorney general the power to search immunity bonds to witnesses the same as it does under the federal statutes. Senator Guy A. Miller has passed such an amendment through the senate and is now on its way through the house.

Did Not Need Job.

Floyd W. Robinson, state chemist, on whose neck the axe fell when Mr. Dame became dairy and food commissioner, as not worrying about the future as the announcement of his dismissal was followed by a decision to leave the state. He is now in Washington, D. C., where he is working on a bill to establish a private laboratory for analyzing commercial chemicals and to decide to turn down the offer from Washington.

Woman's Suffrage Bill.

The woman's suffrage proposition will come up on the floor of the house, having been made a special order for Tuesday. There is a big lobby of women in the capital, headed by Mrs. Huntley Russell, wife of the state land commissioner, and they have been working industriously with the members of both houses. They claim to have the required number of votes to pass the resolution in the house. They are arguing on the theory that the people of the state are entitled to an expression of opinion on the matter.

Steps Juggling.

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MICHIGAN MAN'S DOUBLE LIFE

WILL F. CONANT, A ONCE TRUSTED OFFICIAL, ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY.

APABLE AND EFFICIENT MICHIGAN MAN IS AFFLICTED WITH MENTAL ABERRATION.

Holding Seven Positions of Trust, Each Time Wanders Out Becomes Supreme and Away He Goes.

Will F. Conant, a member of one of the best families in Michigan and who, at different times, deputy city clerk of Detroit, secretary of the lighting commission and cashier of a big financial house, is locked up as a vagrant in Cincinnati and in this lies a weird story of dual mentality as that of "Dr. Jekyll" and "Mr. Hyde."

The two personalities in the man are as distinct as could possibly be, and when his personality as an active, able and efficient business man is uppermost, he is not the slightest reflection of his doings as the vagrant.

He tried many callings and was making a success in each when the "Mr. Hyde" personality in him would be master and he would forsake his work.

Often his wanderings have been stopped by the police of various cities. They would pick him up and return him to his home city, where after careful nursing his normal mind would reassert itself, and he would become once more the methodical, enterprising business man.

The change from business man to vagrant would apparently be effected in the twinkling of an eye, but the reverse change was brought about only by weeks of care.

Drives Wife Insane.

Naturally this peculiar turn of his brain for it can be nothing else, has been great, and his wife, who has been his constant companion, has been driven to the verge of insanity.

When the reverse change came, his second personality was arrested. At this stage of the quarrel the American consul general, Ernest L. Harris, took a hand with the result that he was attacked by the warring factions. However, he brought about the arrest of the vagrant.

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SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I crumpled and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of mine told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for her, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like I too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."

Mrs. DEXA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress cure indigestion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Result, Small Price.

Genuine—Beware of Imitations

Thompson's Eye Water

PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
FOR COUGHS & COLDS

A LOST ART.



"It seems to me that our new maid ought at least to know how to serve water. If she was six years with her last employer."

"Well, it's not surprising, dear. I know her last employer."

Crutches or Biers.
Richard Croker, at a dinner in New York, expressed a distrust for aeroplanes.

"There's nothing underneath them," he said. "If the least thing goes wrong, down they drop."

"I said to a Londoner the other day: 'How is your getting on since you bought a flying machine?'"

"On crutches, like the rest of them," the Londoner replied."

Led by the Nose.
"Ph, what is 'leading woman?'"

"Any woman, my son," Boston Transcript.

EASY CHANGE
When Coffee Is Doing Harm.

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the foot beverage—hot Postum.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it."

"I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me."

"At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good."

"No longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone since I began to use Postum. We never use the old coffee any more."

"We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Road "The Road to Wellville" in Ohio. "There's a Reason." A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SENATE MAY KILL COMMISSION BILL

House Republicans Agreeing on Dailz Measure but Its Fate Is in Doubt.

MAY PROBE NAVY ACCIDENTS

Department Roused by Many Recent Disasters—Speaker Cannon's Hour Glass—Mine Fatalities—More Numerous in America Than in Europe.

By GEORGE CLINTON.
Washington.—Members of the ways and means committee having refused sanction to the Longworth tariff commission bill and having endorsed one said to be more to their liking, the Republican leaders of the house are now more in a mood to pass the legislation which the president has asked.

There are some wide differences between the Longworth bill and the Dailz bill, which has supplanted it, but there is a feeling that the progressive Republicans will not refuse to vote for the substituted measure, believing as they do that it is an advance along lines which they have played. The difficulty will come in the senate, where the chances are very much against the passage of any tariff legislation at this session. The progressives say that their conservative Republican brethren will not be in the least sorry if the bill fails to become a law.

In the meantime Democrats are jubilant because of the disagreement which has come to the Republicans over the form which the tariff commission legislation should take. Unquestionably the Democrats in Congress believe that the party will be better off if no commission bill is passed this year. The progressive Republicans accuse their conservative brethren of playing into the hands of the Democrats, and the conservatives retort by saying that the progressives have been playing into the hands of the opposition for two years. All is not peace in the Republican ranks and recent discussions on the tariff by the Democrats have shown that the spirit of amity is not dwelling entirely unimpaired in their camp.

Army to Get Aeroplane Fund.
The house of representatives has put into the army bill an appropriation of \$125,000 for the use of the signal corps of the United States army. In aeroplane experiments. For a year the signal corps officers have had an airplane on their hands and have not had money enough to put it to use. It was not the war department alone which urged Congress for nations came from all over the United States from persons who are interested in the new art, and from other persons who thought that if Great Britain, Germany, France and some of the other nations were making arrangements to fly and to drop dynamite bombs into the enemy's camp, the United States ought to be prepared in some way to check the game provided it should come when some foreign nation intended to try to play it "in our back yard."

To Probe Navy Disasters.
Accidents have been of such frequent occurrence on the United States men of war recently that it is probable the navy department will order a comprehensive investigation to find out if there is not something back of the disasters which can be corrected.

The recent peculiar explosion on the battleship Delaware, resulting in the killing of nine men, is now being made the subject of inquiry by a board consisting of eight naval officers of high rank and standing. This particular accident is the first of the kind which has occurred in the navy and machinery experts and engineering officers are puzzled as to its cause. It will be remembered that recently there has been an overhauling of the different bureaus in the navy department and that changes have been made. The thought is that it is possible the shifts in the supervising bureaus may have been detrimental to the proper inspection or original construction work. The whole matter is to be gone into thoroughly and it may be that some of the changes which were made after infinite pains and study of the navy bureau management must of necessity be "made back again."

Cannon Uses an Hour Glass.
There is a fine old clock in the house of representatives whose hands frequently are turned back on the last day of the session in order that the fiction of adjournment at a certain hour may be maintained. Speaker Cannon, however, does not trust the clock to let him know when a representative has reached the end of his term.

NOTICING WHAT ONE SEES

The Principle of the Pendulum, Suggested to Galileo by Simple Incident.

Another very beautiful example of the way in which some of the most valuable truths of philosophy have been suggested for the first time by the simplest incidents of common life is afforded by Galileo's discovery of the regularity of oscillation in the pendulum.

It was while standing one day in the Metropolitan church at Pisa that his attention was first awakened to this important fact by observing the movements of a lamp suspended from the ceiling, while some accident had disturbed and caused to vibrate. Now this, or something exactly similar, was a phenomenon which, of course, everyone had observed thousands of times before. But yet nobody had ever viewed it with the philosophic attention with which it was on this occasion examined by Galileo. Or, if, as possibly was the case, anyone had been half unconsciously struck for a moment by

representative has reached the end of the five minutes allowed him in which to speak to a measure under the five-minute rule. On a desk in front of Mr. Cannon stands an old fashioned hour glass, but one from which nearly all the "sands-of-time" have been removed so that which is left takes five minutes to the second to run through.

When a member arises to talk the speaker turns the glass and starts the sands to moving. He keeps one eye on the glass and one eye on the speaker. When the last grain has run through the tiny aperture down comes the speaker's gavel, and the voice from which there is no appeal calls out: "The gentleman's time has expired."

The navy department has given the members of the academy board at the Annapolis school the right to pass final judgment upon the request from the navy midshipmen—students who recently have been seriously ill with typhoid fever, to have their semester examinations postponed a month.

At the government school at West Point when a boy was sick in the hospital and consequently lost standing in his classes he never was given an opportunity to take his examinations at a date later than that fixed for the quizzing of the rest of his class. The result was that the youngster who was hurt at artillery drill or who had scarlet fever or measles or something else, was obliged either to go before the examining board an unprepared condition or to leave of absence for six months which meant that on his return to the academy he must join the class next below his own. In other words, lose a whole year's time and the close companionship of the men with whom he had gone through plebe camp.

Mine Fatalities—Numerous.

The bureau of labor has just completed its statistics of the fatalities in mining operations in the United States. The work of compilation was one of great difficulty because of the fact that no two mining states make statistical reports alike, and that there are often material discrepancies in official returns of the same state for different years.

Frederick L. Hoffman did the work of gathering the accounts of the accidents. The number of fatalities in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate of deaths among each 1,000 employees was 3.11 per cent.

In the decade ending with 1906, the last period which figures from other coal mining countries are available, the fatality rate in North America was far higher than that in any other important coal field of the world. The rate for the United States was 3.13 per 1,000 employees. In the United Kingdom the rate was 1.29 per 1,000. In Austria, 1.25; in France, 1.31, and in Prussia, 2.35.

Rates in Different Sections.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal fields as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. These show that in the east central section, which comprises Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.26 per 1,000 employees, while in the western section (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah) it was 6.4 per 1,000, and in the Pacific coast section (Washington and British Columbia), 7 per 1,000. It would appear that the variation in fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The agricultural department is anxious because a mongoose is now known to be present in the United States. If there is only one mongoose the danger will not be great, but the fear is that another may come in or that the one at present here may find a mate whose presence in the country is as yet unknown. There has been a tendency to poke fun at the anxiety of the agricultural department people lest a mongoose or several of them, (nobody knows what the plural of mongoose is) should get a foothold in the United States, here multiply and begin to devastate the earth. The danger is a real one, nevertheless, for this mongoose is a menace to agricultural life. It preys first on rodents, and snakes whose loss can be sustained, but as soon as the supply of this food ends it begins killing ground nesting song birds, and game birds eating their eggs.

Mongoose a Great Peril.

Poultry yards are not safe, and as the mongoose is a voracious animal, it is said that whole sections of the country can be laid waste by it in a comparatively short time, for with the disappearance of the bird life the insects would increase by the billions and devour the green things of earth. Some years ago a pair of mongooses or mongooses, or whatever plural you choose, were imported into a West-Indian island. In a short time some hundred of square miles of the island became uninhabitable because of the increase of insect life, due to the killing off of the birds which had lived on the pests. The mongoose was responsible for the disappearance of the bird life.

that apparent equality of motion which arrested so forcibly the curiosity of Galileo, the idea had been allowed to escape the instant it had been caught, and relating to a matter not worth a second thought.

The young philosopher of Italy (for he had not then reached his twentieth year) saw at once the important application which might be made of the thought that had suggested itself to him. He took care, therefore, to ascertain immediately the truth of his conjecture by careful and repeated experiment, and the result was the complete discovery of the principle of the most perfect measure of time which we yet possess—G. L. Craig: "The Pursuit of Knowledge."

Effort to Exterminate Wolves.

According to a report just issued by the ministry of agriculture, 607 wolves were killed in France during 1909. The majority of these animals were killed in the departments of the Vienne, Charente and Haute Vienne. The French government pays a reward varying from 20 francs to 100 francs for each wolf.

SEEN AND HEARD IN MICHIGAN

Flint.—George Easton, twenty-nine, of Cincinnati, O., painter by trade, reached Flint, having traveled from Winthrop, and been on the road since December 20. Dr. W. H. Taylor found Easton unconscious on Court street and says the man is suffering from a fracture of the skull and says the injury is weeks old. Easton says he was hurt in Winthrop by falling from a ladder. After spending some time in a hospital, he was shipped 200 miles and since then has been sent by various authorities from county to county, during which time he has suffered considerably. Easton has papers substantiating his statement as to his injury and the time of leaving Winthrop. He was sent home from here.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Governor Osborn's initial acts were endorsed in a resolution adopted by the Pine Grove grange at its annual meeting here.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Members of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education of Canada finished their two days' work in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and left for Montreal and the immediate vicinity. Completing a tour of Canada, the commission will sail for an extensive tour of European countries.

Sault Ste. Marie.—As the termination of a week's drinking orgy, Dave Curley, a bartender, shot himself through the cheek with a revolver. He later said the act was merely an attempt to gain notoriety. He will recover.

Lansing.—Floyd W. Robinson, whose six years' service as state auditor ended with the change in administration, has been asked by Doc. Torrey, head of the pure food bureau at Washington, D. C., to join the federal forces at once. He does not know what his position would be, or whether he will accept the offer.

Ypsilanti.—George Schneider, who says he lives in Detroit, is under arrest charged with having passed a forged check for \$5 on a local bank.

Goldwater, William Gates, forty-two, married, and his left arm, and hand so badly mangled in a corn shredder on the farm of L. A. Byers that he had to have the arm amputated at the elbow.

Grand Rapids.—The charter commission will appoint a lobby to work for Lansing for a law that will grant the initiative and referendum, the recall and non-partisan elections to cities of more than 70,000 population.

Saginaw.—The ministers of the city succeeded in preventing the holding of a cocking match, for which arrangements had been made here. Delegations from Detroit, Toledo, Jackson and other points had arrived with their birds and a hall had been rented when the marshal put a stop to the arrangement.

Cadillac.—W. H. Sawyer, superintendent of the Mitchell Bros. mills, refused to appear to defend a damage suit brought against him by Mrs. Ole Oleson, who claimed that a runaway in which her husband was killed, was caused by Sawyer's automobile. Sawyer declared a "farmer-jury" would give an automobile owner the worst of it. A verdict of \$5,000 was given against Sawyer by default.

Ain Arbor.—"I am not satisfied with the results of the inquiry into the death of Foster Campbell," said Corporal Johnson, who had adjourned indefinitely the inquest. The Campbell lad was found dead in a shack in the rear of his father's home with a rope around his neck. Neither the police nor the sheriff's force had anything to report and the inquest was indefinitely adjourned.

Cadillac.—Arthur Verne Nixon, a well-to-do "Cherry Grove" farmer, whose eldest son, John D. Nixon, Rockefeller, an uncle of John D. Rockefeller, was killed in a crash when he attended the little school in Richmond, Toga county, New York, with the "boy who is now reputed to be America's wealthiest man," John D. Rockefeller, Jr., because he wouldn't mix with his schoolmates, was set on more than once and would have been killed if I had not interfered. The schoolmaster once asked John what he proposed to do to life, and the boy answered that first he calculated to make a man of himself."

Muskegon.—Conrad Hermanson, an employee of the Eagle Tanning Works at Whitehall, was fearfully scalded soon after he had reported for work. Hermanson, while in the act of removing his coat, slipped on the oily floor and plunged into a vat of hot tanning liquid. Some fellow-workmen saw his predicament and quickly rescued him. Fortunately, the liquid had not reached his top head and, although his burns are painful, they will not prove fatal.

Clyde.—A team of horses, valued at \$600, belonging to Flynn Bros. of this village, were drowned when they backed into a hole in the ice on the lake, where the firm has a crew of men during the ice.

Port Huron.—Word received here is that Mrs. Claflo Brown, who left for Seattle three weeks ago, is lost in the West. Her husband, who was a Grand Trunk employee, went west intending to meet her and failed, but as she had a large amount of money when she went away he fears she has been slain.

Cadillac.—Harry Lee and Hazel Miller, employed in the Benzie county poorhouse, were overcome by fumes escaping from the exhaust pipe of the gasoline engine in the basement of the institution. Miss Miller is in a serious condition.

Day City.—In spite of the efforts of many farmers in the beet-growing section of the state to compel sugar factories to pay an increased price for beets for the 1911 season, the managers of the three factories here say that there has been very little falling off in the number of contracts made.

Standish.—The Arenac County Agricultural society met for its annual meeting here yesterday with a good attendance. Following are the officers elected for 1911. President, James Dobson; vice president, Walter Gammon; secretary, C. R. Wolden; treasurer, Nelson Ireland.

MUCH NOW AT STAKE

INTERESTS OF ALL BOUND UP IN TARIFF

Wisdom and Patriotism Must Be Liberally Employed if the Country Is Not to Be Called On to Suffer Loss.

The tariff is a subject in which the workman is as much interested as is the manufacturer, and he has a double interest in the subject because he is a consumer as well as a competitor with foreign labor.

The first national tariff was levied in 1789, soon after it was authorized by the constitution. It was wholly for revenue and imposed a duty of about 8 per cent. ad valorem on all imported goods. The entire country depended on agriculture and most of the manufacturing was spinning and weaving, done in the homes of the people.

Finally cotton and woolen mills were established in New England, and in the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain foreign trade was largely cut off and dependence was had on home manufactures, which were considerably increased. In 1816 the tariff was raised to 25 per cent. on the agricultural south actively protesting. In 1828 a tariff on raw material for the benefit of the manufacturers was levied, and in 1836 still other duties were laid on metals and agricultural products. This was the tariff that South Carolina nullified until she was repressed into obedience by General (then President) Jackson.

The south from the first was the most uncompromising protestant against any tariff that possessed any protective features until recent years, when the manufacture of cotton goods has become a great industry in this section, and several of the southern states ask for protection from the sugar of Germany and the tropics, and from the rice of China and Japan, and from the free low-grade timber from Canada.

Thus it is seen that the south is no longer the out-and-out free trade section it once was. Nevertheless, the Democratic party, in which the south predominates, comes very near being a free trade party.

Of course, this is going to make trouble, because just as soon as the Democrats get possession of the popular house of congress they propose to plunge right into tariff revision. They threaten to rip the present tariff law right down the back and up again. It will unseat business to a serious degree and may end by driving a large body of the southern people into the Republican party, as was the case when tariff agitation over free sugar did that for a number of our Louisiana sugar planters.

It will be useless to attempt to reason with headstrong partisans, who, having been long out of political power and having finally got in, are determined to enforce their power. But the last extreme of domination. But there is always a wise and prudent element that has the public good at heart.

Members recognize that there are vast and diverse interests at stake, and therefore an effort of compromise is necessary that will conform to a reasonable degree the interests of all. The American producer, manufacturer and wage-earner must not be placed at the mercy of foreign plunder, nor must the consumer be forced to pay heavy tribute to any protected interest. The just rights of all must be regarded and preserved.

The tariff is going to be a great issue before the country when the next congress shall take it up, and it must be approached with extreme care and all the wisdom and patriotism possible.

Will Mr. Clark "Make Good?"

The recent evasive utterances of the speaker of the house of representatives, Hon. Benjamin Clark of Missouri, with respect to tariff legislation when the Democrats shall come into control of the house contrast oddly with the clear and binding declarations made by this same Mr. Clark at a Tammany hall celebration in New York city last Fourth of July at a time when there was no real prospect of Democratic success. In the course of his remarks upon that occasion Mr. Clark said:

"If we have the next house, as I believe we will have, we will honestly and courageously report a bill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the house and send it over to the senate. Perhaps by that time the senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it does not, we will go to the people on that issue in 1912."

This is very much to the purpose. But will Mr. Clark remember it and stand by it? There is reason to fear that he will not.

See That Taft Is Right.

In my judgment we are likely to retain them (the Philippines) for a considerable time.—President Taft.

Even Democratic members of congress who visit the islands to see conditions for themselves come back converted to Mr. Taft's judgment.

The co-operation of this congress in the general plan of re-employment would help to restore to the Republican party the confidence it has lost. Too much has been made of the fact that this is a "billion-dollar country," that it can stand prodigal outlay; too little of the fact that the people who pay the bills measure the cost of government by their own accepted standards of living.—San Francisco Argonaut.

About the only important revelation made at the Baltimore banquet was that Mr. Bailey of Texas has taken charge of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party hopes that the public won't take notice when it quietly changes the watchword "retrenchment" to "attachment."

HARMON NOT STRONG LEADER

Small Chance for Ohio Governor to Secure for His Party a National Victory.

Everything that Gov. Judson Harmon has done or failed to do, all that he has said or omitted to say, since his re-election has justified the campaign charge so forcibly and so fully made, that he has neither courage nor vision enough to be a real leader of men, in a great state and in a time of uplift and progress. There is no light or inspiration in the chief executive of Ohio.

He does not urge action along the lines on which public interest is centered. He maps out no broad and epochal advance. He unmistakably and ignominiously dodges dynamic issues of the day. Even in the choice of a United States senator, his course is plainly dictated by prudence rather than the convictions of a strong and courageous man.

Judge Harmon is wearing the fettering ambitions of a presidential candidate. He dreads the possible consequences of taking a decided stand on any dangerous question of the day. He serves Ohio as governor with his mind ever on the White House and the double campaign for nomination and election which must precede his attainment of that goal.

All this is what the governor's opponents told the people of his state last fall, but then the warnings fell on deaf ears because it was not Harmon that constituted the real issue of the campaign. His election was not a testimonial to him, but a rebuke to the dominant forces in the Republican organization in Ohio.

Twice Judson Harmon has been swept into office by an accident of politics, but such luck has its limits. No man who is not a real leader of the American people can maintain a position in public life which ought to imply overshadowing personal talents and natural mastery in great affairs.

The Ticklish Tariff Test.

Fresh illustration of the apprehensiveness of certain Democratic reactionaries as to where "tariff reform" may break out when their party gets a chance at the job is furnished by the way in which they are trying to "shoot" Senator Bailey off the track. Senator Bailey, as has come to be pretty well known, belongs to that considerable contingent of southern Democrats who have seen new light on the tariff question. Several of them affirm that they are protectionists and do not care who knows it. Senator Bailey is not quite so outspoken, but he does advocate a duty on certain "raw materials." And he said, proposing a duty on raw materials, in the eyes of a real true blue Democratic tariff reformer, the unpardonable economic sin. Yet there comes from Washington the rumor that Senator Bailey is using his influence to secure the creation, in the next Democratic house of representatives, of a committee on ways and means that will favor a "tax" on raw materials. Senator Bailey is from Texas, not from Missouri, and there is no necessity for "showing" him. He knows that Texas raises a whole lot of things that are "raw materials" for various industries, and some that are important food products. So why should there not be a duty on cotton, rice, a wide variety of vegetables, corn, hay, and other products of Texas?

Getting the Information.

No one who has been through the campaign of cross-purposes which chiefly characterized the process of tariff revision can fail to realize the impossibility of evading under the old system the consequences of log-rolling, or of accurately sifting the truth from the exaggerated statements of those financially interested in the maintenance or the increase of tariffs. The commission method of investigation by the aid of non-partisan experts the details of manufacture and production at home and abroad will at least furnish the congress a body of information that will be authoritative and reliable. It will obviously invite and obligate upon senators or representatives to accept the commissions of such official and impartial investigators, but the publication of the results of such inquiries will create a force of enlightened public opinion that almost certainly will be a bulwark against many of the inequalities and blemishes in all tariff laws, past and present.—Chicago Tribune.

Economy in Government.

There is but one vital question which congress is called upon to deal with and that is economy in government, a reform for which President Taft has pointed the way. Since President McKinley's time there has been a reckless enlargement in public expenditure, but now, after careful study and with the aid of experts, President Taft has found a way to lessen the outgo by the sum of \$300,000,000. He has also reduced the deficit in the postal service and has increased the tariff revenues by compelling obedience to the law.

Urges Tariff Commission.

Congress will surrender nothing in the creation of a permanent tariff commission, but it will advance materially the movement to put the making of tariffs on a scientific basis. The party of tariff reform would find it very awkward to tamper with a system which aims to substitute exact knowledge of the costs of production and of labor conditions abroad for the partisan and interested "information" upon which tariff laws are habitually based.—Chicago Tribune.

For National Defense.

The secretary of war declares that we need nearly 20,000 trained coast artillery troops for the existing forts. We need, too, guns and war supplies to make the fortifications effective for defense, just as the army needs reserves of food guns and supplies. So long as we maintain any army at all, as long as we build forts, a reasonable and even a liberal provision for suitable equipment and maintenance would seem to be a national duty.

Always Makes Good

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

CALUMET

BAKING POWDER

CHICAGO

You'll be delighted with the results of Calumet Baking Powder. No disappointments—no flat, heavy, soggy biscuits, cake, or pastry.

Just the lightest, daintiest, most uniformly raised and most delicious food you ever ate.

Received highest award World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, 1907.

THEY SPIKED THE TRACK.



"Now, that was a wrecking crash worth while. It was the worst smash-up I ever saw, and in 20 minutes they didn't leave a sign of it."

"Wrecking crew, you idiot! They were souvenir hunters."

ECZEMA GONE, BOILS CURED

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician, who at once pronounced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under his treatment for about three months. By the end of that time, his mother's letters became discouraged, and as I had read the advertisements of a great many people who had used them with wonderful success, I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a marked change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost healed, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old all trace of the eczema was gone."

"During his teething period, his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer. During the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsey, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 24, 1910.

An Invariable Assumption.

"It must be dreadful to have any of your relatives become involved in scandal."

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "The only possible compensation is the extent to which it causes you to be immediately written about as a member of the most exclusive society."

Unnecessary.

"Do you tell your wife everything you do while she is away?"

"No—the neighbors attend to that"—Houston Post.

Any New Methods?

"Isn't it strange, the way Kelly beats his wife?"

"Dunno. How does he do it?"

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Yours truly will cure many of your skin troubles in 6 to 14 days. Write for Free Booklet.

I had rather be kissed by an enemy than wounded by a friend who enjoyed the job.

WHY suffer with eye troubles, quick relief by using PETTIT'S EYE SALVE. 25c. All drugists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N.Y.

The manly man makes altogether the best woman's man.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, PUBLISHER.
—BATTLE— MICHIGAN—

We expect most of the various records to be broken this year.

In the present stage of aviation's development you never can tell.

We gain a minute of daylight every day but the gas bills go on just the same.

Is there no way to save the bird-men from death except by clipping their wings?

If Hayti and San Domingo go to war why not let them emulate the Kilkenny cats?

Some men give up as readily to masked bandits as they do to fake goldmine promoters.

But is shooting ducks from an airplane true sportsmanship? Why not give the ducks a chance?

Maybe some people prefer ragtime and organized cheering because it drowns the other kind of music.

If those who indulge in organized cheering do not enjoy it they think they do, which is much the same.

Orville Wright says that aviation is far safer than automobile. Undoubtedly, so for the innocent bystanders.

If the south pole does not receive visitors it will not be because nobody is knocking at the refrigerator door.

An insane woman has won a prize for a magazine poem. That throws light on a hitherto unanswered question.

That New York proposition to add gongs to automobile horns is calculated to increase the jumping record on Broadway.

A Pittsburgh man is raising a family on \$1.35 a day. Still we believe that the family is entitled to the most credit for this.

That New York woman who thinks that the antiskating crusade has lessened the practice should ask the small boy under the sofa.

Wonder if the young man who thinks there is only one girl in the world for him realizes that the population of the country is 33,402,151.

It has been discovered that an estate which has been in litigation for 27 years has doubled in value. Probably the lawyers' fees have not been paid yet.

The Iowa pedagogue who asserts that loud clothes make noisy persons has not the car before the horse. Noisy persons are responsible for loud clothes.

Portland Ore. expects to have a million inhabitants in 25 years. All right, but Portland should take it to heart that she cannot get them by padding the census.

What's the sense in kicking because you have to take the ashes from under the furnace? A man in Iowa has sued for divorce because his wife made him sleep with the cows.

Still there is this much to be said for those attempts to break the altitude record in case of accident a few thousand feet more or less makes no difference, even to the undertaker.

A machine that measures thought has been invented. It will not have to go very far in measuring the thought of the young man who proposes to reform by first going on a spree.

In view of the published assertion that about 30 per cent. of the people of New York state are insane, it is not surprising that insanity is so frequently pleaded there as an excuse for crime.

American mules are preferred to all other kinds in South Africa. Probably the native dialect there are the nearest possible approach in sound to the language of which the mules are brought up.

The census bureau reports that \$139,000 telegraph and telephone poles were used in 1909. Sixty-five per cent. of them were cedar. Here is one item to explain why timber is growing scarce.

Every now and then you hear someone discussing the weather, say, "The paper said" so and so. Now, the papers have enough to answer for without being charged with the mistakes of the weather bureau.

Somebody whose name we have not taken the trouble to find out is endeavoring to gain notoriety by announcing his intention of plunging over the falls of Niagara in a safety lifeboat. If he will wait awhile he may be able to slide over on an icicle.

A Los Angeles newspaper is planning to have copies delivered by airplane to its subscribers. It is hoped the subscribers will not complain if the aviators did not at first get off and clip the papers under the door mats.

Roughly speaking, the world may be divided into two classes—those who keep a diary and those who on New Year's day start to keep one.

It has been proposed that "John" be substituted for the foreign word "chauffeur." In its origin, however, the proposed word is equally foreign, and it is not impossible that the title "chauffeur," as descriptive of the professional expert who manages an automobile, was adopted mainly for the sound it would suggest.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SOME OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS CUTS OFF JUDGES.

HERE'S A CHANGE THAT WOULD PUT JUSTICE COURTS OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Latest Fact and Gossip From the State Capitol Briefly Noted.

(By L. C. Ward.)

Senator Vanderwerf has introduced a bill reorganizing the judicial circuits of the state. It cuts off six districts and eight judges and will be followed by another bill which will provide for the rotating of the judges so that the judges of light districts may help out where the work is heavy. Following are the proposed new circuits:

First—Alcona, Schoolcraft, Lapeer, Alger, Mackinac.

Thirteenth—Benzie, Grand Traverse, Leelanaw, Missaukee and Wexford.

Fourteenth—Muskegon, Newaygo and Oceana.

Fifteenth—Macomb and St. Clair.

Sixteenth—Washtenaw, Wayne, Nineteenth—Lake, Maumee, Oscoda, Mason and Mecosta.

Twenty-second—Lenawee.

Twenty-third—Branch, Hillsdale and St. Joseph.

Twenty-sixth—Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Kalamazoo, Leelanaw, Mackinac, Alpena, Benzie, Montcalm, Oscoda, Presque Isle.

Twenty-eighth—Arenac, Crawford, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Roscommon and Oshtemo.

Thirty-first—Livingston and Shiawassee.

Thirty-third—Cass and Van Buren.

The movement for the abolition of the justice courts and the substitution of a system of county judges, which would do away with the present justice courts, has taken on movement.

The committee on the judiciary, consisting of Senators White, Miller and Vanderwerf and also Rep. Warner, to prepare the necessary bills. The measure has the backing of every lawyer in both houses who wish to see the justice court system do away with.

Wine and Cider Making.

A liquor bill will make its appearance this week which is of great interest to the rural counties of the state. It will prohibit the making of either wine or cider in local option law, while the brewing of beer and the distilling of whiskey is prohibited, the making of wine and cider is allowed in rural counties so long as they are not sold in quantities of less than five gallons. It is the contention of some of the wets that wine and cider should not be factored over other liquors and the bill will amend the statute so that when a county goes dry the other mills and wine presses will disappear with the breweries.

Governor and the Senate.

There is little chance of the breach between Gov. Osborn and the senate healing up. The fact is, it is growing wider every day, and the result is going to be that much important legislation will suffer through the senate.

Spokane Rebuffed.

Senator Barker received his first rebuff at the hands of the house Thursday when his ruling that a resolution of the senate authorizing the committee on the judiciary to prepare bills to visit that institution was out of order was not sustained by the house.

The speaker held that the judicial question had been disposed of and that this was a junket. Rep. Warner argued that it was not, and he had the backing of the house, the vote standing 51 to 39 against speaker.

A Warm Fight.

The woman's suffrage question will be up this week in the house, and there will be a big fight. The women who have been here urging the passage of the resolution believe they have votes enough to secure its passage by the house, but the anti's laugh at this. It is plain to be seen that the wet interests have taken a hand in the matter, as a number of the members in the house who are openly against all dry legislation are lining up the vote against the suffrage proposition.

The Adjournment.

The senate has not settled entirely into its swing yet and is adjourning regularly on Thursday instead of on Friday. So the house tried the same thing on Thursday, but the members who want a short session wouldn't stand for it, and insisted on a Friday morning session.

One little junket is to be indulged in by the members of the house, or at least two or three of them. This is to be a trip to the asylum for the criminal insane at Ionia to determine whether a man confined there is sane or otherwise. This man is one who testified before the legislative committee two years ago on promise that he should not be punished for it. Now he claims he is being punished by his confinement in the mad house, and he is sane. The members of the old legislative committee who are now in the house will be sent to investigate the case.

Rep. Lord wants Michigan's tax problems studied by a taxation conference. He has therefore secured the adoption of a resolution in the house which authorizes the governor to call such a conference to meet in Lansing in the near future to discuss the problems. Those to be invited are the mayors of all cities and the officials of the cities and counties and of the state who are interested in taxation. They are to make a report of the results of their study and the report is to be published.

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Want a Memorial Building.

One of the matters which has been brought to the attention of the legislature and is attracting not a little attention is the plan for a beautiful memorial building at Lansing to serve as a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the state. The movement for the building is backed by the G. A. R. of the state and has the endorsement of Gov. Osborn. The idea is to erect a building to cost \$200,000 instead of the conventional monument. This building is to be used as a state armory, furnishing quarters for Battery A and Company B and also for the office of the state military department. Then, too, it will be a museum of the war relics owned by the state, including the battle flags which are now in the rotunda of the capitol. A bill for the erection of the memorial has already been introduced in the house of G. A. R. asks its erection at this time so that the surviving members of the army may see it completed before they die.

The State Convention.

So far as the legislature is concerned, the Republican spring convention will be a very tame affair. There are no opponents to Justice Ostrander and Bird of the supreme court, who are candidates for renomination and election, nor to Luther L. Wright as superintendent of public instruction. L. Hubbard, nominated for Gov. Osborn as regent, will have no opposition, and Ben S. Hanchett will succeed Judge Knappen of Grand Rapids as the other regent. Judge Knappen having resigned. There will be no contests on either side. The bill for the election of a new chief justice, which was introduced by George P. Dodd of Detroit, will be chairman of the convention, which will be held at Saginaw on March 2.

Anti-Trust Campaign.

Attorney General Franz Kuhn is planning a general campaign against all trusts operating in the state. His already started prosecution of the cash register combination and he is also gathering evidence against several other of the national trusts which are operating in Michigan. One of his first moves is to secure an amendment to the Michigan anti-trust laws, which places in the hands of the attorney general the power to grant immunity to witnesses. The same is done under the federal statutes. Senator Guy A. Miller has passed such an amendment through the senate and it is now on its way through the house.

Did Not Need Job.

Floyd W. Robinson, state chemist, on whose neck the axe fell when Mr. Dime became dairy and food commissioner, is not worrying about the future as the announcement of his dismissal was followed immediately by an offer from Dr. W. C. Calkins, of the national pure food department, asking him to hurry to Washington and take a chemist job at \$100 a day and with a life tenure. Dr. Robinson, however, is figuring on establishing a private laboratory in Lansing for handling commercial chemistry and decides to turn down the offer from Washington.

Woman Suffrage Bill.

The woman's suffrage proposition will come up on the floor of the house, having been made a special order for Tuesday. There is a big lobby of women at the capitol, headed by Mrs. Hattie Russell, wife of the state chemist, who has been working industriously with the members of both houses. They claim to have the required number of votes to pass the resolution in the house. They are arguing on the theory that the people of the state are entitled to an expression of opinion on the matter.

Stop Sugging.

A bill will make its appearance this week which will prevent state institutions from juggling their accounts to get appropriations, which are denied in the budget. The way the trick is accomplished now is to ask several times over and over again for the balance for some other purpose. The bill will be introduced will provide that there shall be no transfers of funds and in the case of an unexpected balance it must be returned to the general fund of the state.

That Junket Matter.

The House won't join with the Senate on the proposition of a junket to the state institutions by the members of the finance committee of both houses. The House turned down the senate resolution providing for this and now the senate is planning to do it alone. This means trouble for the committee meet in conference on the appropriations as the senators will claim superior knowledge of the needs of the institutions.

Governor Signs a Bill.

The first bill to be signed by the governor is the one ratifying the amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for an independent judiciary. The senate passed this law last week and this week the House passed it and Gov. Osborn has affixed his signature to it. There was no opposition at all to the measure.

The State Fair.

The resolution of Senator Frank D. Scott for an investigation of the state fair taken over by the state has been acted on favorably by the Senate. The House will also act favorably on it and a committee of eight will be appointed to investigate the fair.

Rep. Lord's scheme to hold a taxation conference every year in Lansing has fallen by the wayside. The members of the house discovered a clause in his resolution which appeared to them to be favorable to the corporations, and then declared the whole scheme was impracticable anyway, and so voted it down.

Of course Rep. Martz, living in Detroit, keeps all about wolves, voices the claims of the head of the pack, has introduced a bill providing for raising the bounty on female wolves to \$100.

Senator Putney wants every boy and girl to have an opportunity to attend high school, regardless of his financial situation. He has therefore introduced a bill providing that enough money must be furnished to eighth grade graduates to attend the high school if they desire.

The amendment to the federal constitution to provide for a national bank is being considered by the senate.

Relatives of Leroy Cannon, the Harborsburg man who, with Leonard G. Groce, of Gaylesville, Tex., was executed by order of President Zelaya, will receive a large pension from the Mexican government, according to the federal court.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to present to parliament soon a bill regarding the religious and other associations.

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TURKS ASSAIL U. S. OFFICIALS

CARTER, HEAD OF EMBASSY, RE SIGNS, DUE TO INDIGNITIES ON TWO ASSISTANTS.

SEARGEANT INSTIGATED MUTINY AMONG 50 TURKISH SOLDIERS ON STEAMER NEW JERSEY.

American Embassy at Constantinople Has Demanded an Immediate Investigation.

J. Ridgely Carter, who has been placed at the head of the American embassy in Constantinople, is resigning, pending the appointment of a successor to Ambassador Straus, resigned, after lodging a protest with the port authorities against the assault and injuries to which the American consular representatives at Beirut and Alexandria were recently subjected. It appears that a sergeant instigated a mutiny among 50 Turkish soldiers who were being transported on the steamer New Jersey. When they reached Alexandria he was flying the American flag and the American consul-general, John H. Perkins, went on board to investigate. There he was set upon by the soldiers and driven from the ship. During the attack his hand was cut and his coat was torn off.

The police arrested some of the soldiers, but the captain and the New Jersey refused to surrender the sergeant, the ringleader. The vessel proceeded subsequently to Smyrna where there was a second row over the question of whether the soldiers or the sailors of the New Jersey were guilty of the assault.

When the vessel docked, its second mate was arrested. At this stage of the quarrel the American consul general, Ernest L. Harris, took a hand with the result that he was attacked by the warring factions. However, he was brought about the arrest of the sergeant.

When news of the trouble reached Salonika the boycott committee among the shipping men declared a boycott against the owners of the New Jersey.

Acting upon advice the American embassy promptly took the matter into its own hands and in addition to protesting against the ill-treatment of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Harris, made representations regarding the boycott at Salonika. Later the embassy received assurances that adequate measures to stamp out the boycott had been taken.

Mrs. Schenk Can't Visit Children.

Laura Farnsworth Schenk, tried at Wheeling, W. Va., on a charge of poisoning her husband, John O. Schenk, was released on her own recognizance to appear for second trial on the first day of the March term of criminal court. A few minutes before she was released, her husband filed suit in circuit court for a divorce.

Through his attorneys, she obtained an injunction restraining her wife from entering her former home, or interfering in any way with her two children until the divorce is settled. J. B. Hand, who had prosecuted Mrs. Schenk, has been ordered to pay her husband in the divorce case.

Taft Gains Dewey's Aid.

President Taft fired another gun in his fight for the nomination of the Republican party. He shot in the direction of Rear Admiral C. D. Dewey, who in a magazine article had charged that the president was not doing his duty.

Admiral Dewey, president of the general board of the navy, advocating fortifications at the terminus of the canal.

It is credibly reported that King George's advisers have instituted criminal libel proceedings with the object of ending once for all rumors which have been freely circulated for years that His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, wasmorganatically married to a daughter of an admiral at Malta.

The White House answer to this contention is an official signed statement that the president is not connected with the paper The Liberator, published in Paris, which printed the statements on which the libel charge is based.

The Jamaica chamber of commerce is circulating a proposal to recommend to the government the holding of a big exhibition in Kingston in 1916, coincident with the formal opening of the Panama canal.

La Manana, the Spanish ministerial organ, commenting on the effort to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor recommends that the government ask the United States to forward to Madrid an official report of the investigation.

Industrial and banking communities of Russia have protested against the slowness of the government in availing itself of foreign co-operation in railroad construction. They call attention to the fact that Russia has only one-tenth part of the mileage of the world's railroads.

Charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law by enlisting in a combination in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce, sixty-seven delegates of labor unions, members of the New Orleans dock and cotton council, were placed on trial in the federal court.

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MICHIGAN MAN'S DOUBLE LIFE

WILL F. CONANT, A ONCE TRUSTED OFFICIAL, ARRESTED FOR VAGRANCY.

CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT MICHIGAN MAN IS AFFLICTED WITH MENTAL ABERRATION.

Holding Seven Positions of Trust, Each Time Wanderlust Becomes Supreme and Away He Goes.

Will F. Conant, a member of one of the best families in Michigan and who was, at different times, deputy city clerk of Detroit, secretary of the banking commission and cashier of a big financial house, is locked up as a vagrant in Cincinnati and in this lies a weird story of dual mentality as that of "Dr. Jekyll" and "Mr. Hyde."

The two personalities in the man are as distinct as could possibly be, and when his wanderlust is an active agent, his business man is uppermost, he has not the slightest recollection of his doings as the vagrant.

He tried many callings and was making a success in each when the "Mr. Hyde" personality in him would master and he would forsake his work.

Often his wanderlusts have been stopped by the police of various cities. They would pick him up and return him to his home city, where after careful pursing his normal mind would assert itself and he would become once more the methodical, enterprising business man.

The change from business man to vagrant would apparently be effected in the twinkling of an eye, but the reverse change was brought about only by weeks of care.

Drives Wife Insane.

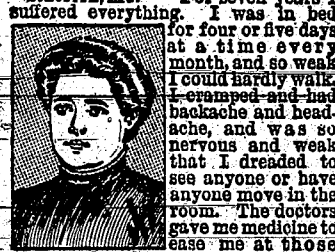
Naturally this peculiar turn of his brain, for it can be nothing else, has wrecked his success in everything he has undertaken. At every return from his wanderlusts he has found his business closed or his position filled by another and he has had to begin again at the bottom.

Naturally the strain upon his relatives of these repeated disappearances has been great, and his wife felt it so keenly that her mind has become unbalanced and she is now in the asylum at Pontiac.

The main difference between Conant and Robert Louis Stevenson's famous character of Dr

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

All Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramps and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like I, too, I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit where I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl." — Mrs. Della Brynne, Sikeston, Mo.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It is more widely and successfully used than any other remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroids, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. Why don't you try it?

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Stop after dinner, distress, cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine Signature

Thompson's Eye Water

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

A LOST ART.

Richard Croker, at a dinner in New York, expressed a distrust for aeroplanes.

"There's nothing underneath them," he said. "If the least thing goes wrong, down they drop."

"I said to a Londoner the other day: 'How is your son getting on since he bought a flying machine?'"

"On crutches, like the rest of them," the Londoner replied.

Led by the Nose.

"Pa," what is leading woman?"

"Any woman, my son." — Boston Transcript.

EASY CHANCE

When Coffee Is Doing Harm.

A lady writes from the land of cotton of the results of a four years' use of the food beverage, Postum.

"Ever since I can remember we had used coffee three times a day. It had a more or less injurious effect upon us all, and I myself suffered almost death from indigestion and nervousness caused by it."

"I know it was that, because when I would leave it off for a few days I would feel better. But it was hard to give it up, even though I realized how harmful it was to me."

"At last I found a perfectly easy way to make the change. Four years ago I abandoned the coffee habit and began to drink Postum, and I also influenced the rest of the family to do the same. Even the children are allowed to drink it freely as they do water. And it has done us all great good."

"I no longer suffer from indigestion, and my nerves are in admirable tone, since I began to use Postum. We never use the old coffee any more."

"We appreciate Postum as a delightful and healthful beverage, which not only invigorates but supplies the best of nourishment as well." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in Peps.

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

SENATE MAY KILL COMMISSION BILL

House Republicans Agreeing on Daltzell Measure but Its Fate Is in Doubt.

MAY PROBE NAVY ACCIDENTS

Department Roused by Many Recent Disasters—Speaker Cannon's Hour Glass—Mine Fatalities More Numerous in America Than in Europe.

By GEORGE CLINTON. Washington.—Members of the ways and means committee having refused sanction to the Longworth tariff commission bill and having endorsed one said to be more to their liking, the Republican leaders of the house are now more in a mood to pass the legislation which the president has asked.

There are some wide differences between the Longworth bill and the Daltzell bill which has supplanted it, but there is a feeling that the progressive Republicans will not refuse to vote for the substituted measure, believing as they do that it is an advance along the lines which they have blazed. The difficulty will come in the senate, where the chances are very much against the passage of any tariff legislation at this session. The progressives say that their conservative Republican brethren will not be in the least sorry if the bill fails to become a law.

In the meantime Democrats are jubilant because of the disagreement which has come to the Republicans over the form which the tariff commission legislation should take. Unquestionably the Democrats in Congress believe that the party will be better off if no commission bill is passed this year. The progressive Republicans accuse their conservative brethren of playing into the hands of the Democrats, and the conservatives retort by saying that the progressives have been playing into the hands of the opposition for two years. All is not peace in the Republican ranks and recent discussions on the tariff by the Democrats have shown that the spirit of amity is not dwelling entirely unmoored in their camp.

Army to Get Aeroplane Fund.

The house of representatives has put into the arms bill an appropriation of \$125,000 for the use of the signal corps of the United States army in aeroplane experiments. For a year the signal corps officers have had an aeroplane on their hands and have not had money enough to put it to use. It was not the war department alone which urged congress to grant money for flying purposes for petitions came from all over the United States from persons who are interested in the new art, and from other persons who thought that if Great Britain, Germany, France and some of the other nations were making arrangements to fly and to drop dynamite bombs into the enemy's camp, the United States ought to be prepared in some way to check the game provided it should come when some foreign nation intended to try to play it "in our back yard."

To Probe Navy Disasters.

Accidents have been of such frequent occurrence on the United States men of war recently that it is probable the navy department will order a comprehensive investigation to find out if there is not something back of the disasters which can be corrected.

The recent peculiar explosion on the battleship Delaware, resulting in the killing of nine men, is now being made the subject of inquiry by a board consisting of eight naval officers of high rank and standing. This particular accident is the first of the kind which has occurred in the navy, and machinery experts and engineering officers are puzzled as to its cause. It will be remembered that recently there has been an overhauling of the different bureaus in the navy department and that changes have been made. The thought is that it is possible the shifts in the supervising bureaus may have been detrimental to the proper inspection of original construction work. The whole matter is to be gone into thoroughly and it may be that some of the changes which were made after infinite pains and study of the navy bureau management must of necessity be "done back again."

Cannon Uses an Hour Glass.

There is a fine old clock in the house of representatives whose hands frequently are turned back on the last day of the session in order that the fiction of adjournment at a certain hour may be maintained. Speaker Cannon, however, does not trust to the clock to let him know when a representative has reached the end of the five minutes allowed him in which to speak to a measure under the five-minute rule. On a desk in front of Mr. Cannon stands an old fashioned hour glass, but one from which nearly all the "sands of time" have been removed so that which is left takes five minutes to the second to run through.

When a member arises to talk, the speaker turns the glass and starts the sands to moving. He keeps one eye on the glass and one eye on the house. When the fast grain has run through the tiny aperture down comes the speaker's gavel, and the voice from which there is no appeal calls out: "The gentleman's time has expired."

The navy department has given the members of the academy board at the Annapolis school the right to pass final judgment upon the request from the many midshipmen—students who recently have been seriously ill with typhoid fever, to have their semi-annual examinations postponed a month.

At the government school at West Point, when a boy was sick in the hospital and consequently lost standing in his classes, he never was given an opportunity to take his examinations at a date later than that fixed for the quizzing of the rest of his class. The result was that the youngster who was hurt at artillery drill or who had scarlet fever or measles or something else, was obliged either to go before the examiners in an unprepared condition or to accept a leave of absence for six months, which meant that on his return to the academy he must join the class next below his own—in other words, lose a whole year's time and the close companionship of the men with whom he had gone through plebe camp.

Mine Fatalities Numerous.

The bureau of labor has just completed its statistics of the fatalities in mining operations in the United States. The work of compilation was one of great difficulty because of the fact that no two mining states make statistical reports alike, and that there are often material discrepancies in official returns of the same state for different years.

Frederick L. Hoffman did the work of gathering the accounts of the accidents. The number of fatalities in the coal mines of North America during the 20-year period ending with 1908 was 29,293, and the rate of deaths among each 1,000 employees was 3.11 per cent.

In the decade ending with 1906, the last period which figures from other coal mining countries are available, the fatality rate in North America was far higher than that in any other important coal field of the world. The rate for the United States was 3.13 per 1,000 employees. In the United Kingdom the rate was 1.29 per 1,000; in Austria, 1.39; in France, 1.81; and in Prussia, 2.19.

Rates in Different Sections.

The full extent of the risk in coal mining in North America is, however, not clearly shown by these figures for the coal fields as a whole, but consideration must be given to the rates for each geographical section. These show that in the east-central section, which comprises Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, the fatality rate for the 20 years ending with 1908 was only 2.25 per 1,000 employees, while in the western section (Colorado, New Mexico and Utah) it was 6.4 per 1,000, and in the Pacific coast section (Washington and British Columbia), 7 per 1,000. It would appear that the variation in the fatality rates is due to different mining methods and to differences in the coal seams.

The general mining disaster is not, however, as common in the United States as it is in other countries. There is only one monogonous danger which is not great, but the fear is that another may come in or that the one at present here may find a mate whose presence in the country is as yet unknown. There has been a tendency to poke fun at the anxiety of the agricultural department people lest a monogonous or several of them, (nobody knows what the plural of monogonous is) should get a foothold in the United States, here multiply and begin to devastate the earth. The danger is a real one, nevertheless, for the monogonous is a menace to agricultural life. It preys first on rodents and snakes, whose loss can well be sustained, but as soon as the supply of these food ends it begins killing ground nesting birds and game birds eating their eggs.

Monogonous a Great Peril.

Poultry yards are not safe, and as the destroying animal multiplies, it is said that whole sections of the country can be laid waste by it in a comparatively short time, for with the disappearance of the bird life the insects would increase by the billions and devour the green things of earth. So you see, a pair of geese, or geese or monogonous, or whatever plural you choose, were imported into a West Indian island. In a short time some hundred of square miles of the island became uninhabitable because of the increase of insect life, due to the killing off of the birds which had lived on the pests. The monogonous was responsible for the disappearance of the bird life.

that apparent equality of motion which arrested so forcibly the curiosity of Galileo, the idea had been allowed to escape the instant it had been caught, as relating to a matter not worth a second thought.

The young philosopher of Italy (for he had not then reached his twentieth year) saw at once the important application which might be made of the thought that had suggested itself to him. He took care, therefore, to ascertain immediately the truth of his conjecture by careful and repeated experiment, and the result was the complete discovery of the principle of the most perfect measure of time which we yet possess—G. L. Craig: "The Pursuit of Knowledge."

Effort to Exterminate Wolves.

According to a report just issued by the ministry of agriculture, 60 wolves were killed in France during 1908. The majority of these animals were killed in the departments of the Vienne, Charente and Haute Vienne. The French government pays a reward varying from 30 francs to 100 francs for each wolf.

SEEN AND HEARD IN MICHIGAN

Flint.—George Easton, twenty-nine of Cincinnati, O., painter by trade, reached Flint, having traveled from Winnipeg, and been on the road since December 20. Dr. W. H. Taylor found Easton unconscious on Court street and says the man is suffering from a fracture of the skull and says the injury is weeks old. Easton says he was hurt in Winnipeg by falling from a ladder. After spending some time in a hospital, he was shipped 200 miles and since then has been sent by various authorities from county to county, during which time he has suffered considerably. Easton has papers substantiating his statement as to his injury and the time of leaving Winnipeg. He was sent home from here.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Governor Osborn's initial acts were endorsed in a resolution adopted by the Pine Grove grange at its annual meeting here.

Sault Ste. Marie.—Members of the royal commission on industrial training and technical education of Canada finished their two days' work in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and left for Montreal and the immediate vicinity. Completing a tour of Canada, the commission will sail for an extensive tour of European countries.

Sault Ste. Marie.—As the termination of a week's drinking orgy, Dave Curley, a bartender, shot himself through the cheek with a revolver. He later said the act was merely an attempt to gain notoriety. He will recover.

Lansing.—Floyd W. Robinson, whose six years' service as state analyst ended with the change in administration, has been asked by Dr. W. Wiley, head of the pure food bureau at Washington, D. C., to join the federal forces at once. He does not know what his position would be, or whether he will accept the offer.

Cassville.—George Schneider, who says he lives in Detroit, is under arrest charged with having passed a forged check, for \$3 on a local bankkeeper.

Coldwater.—William Gates, forty-two, married, and his left arm and hand so badly mangled in a corn shredder on the farm of L. A. Rivers that he had to have the arm amputated at the elbow.

Grand Rapids.—The charter commission will appoint a lobby to work at Lansing for a law that will grant the initiative and referendum, the recall and non-partisan elections to cities of more than 70,000 population.

Saginaw.—The ministers of the city succeeded in preventing the holding of a cocking main for which all arrangements had been made here. Delegations from Detroit, Toledo, Jackson and other points had arrived with their birds and a hall had been rented when the marshal put a stop to the arrangements.

Calhoun.—W. R. Sawyer, superintendent of the Mitchell Iron Mills, refused to appear to defend a damage suit brought against him by Mrs. Ole Oleson, who claimed that a runaway in which her husband was killed, was caused by Sawyer's automobile. Sawyer declared a "farmer jury" would give an automobile owner the worst of it. A verdict of \$5,000 was given against Sawyer by default.

Ann Arbor.—I am not satisfied with the results of the inquiry into the death of Foster Campbell, said Coroner Johnson when he adjourned indefinitely the inquest. The Campbell lad was found dead in a shack in the rear of his father's home with a rope around his neck. Neither the police nor the sheriff's force had anything to report and the inquest was indefinitely adjourned.

Cadillac.—Arthur Verne Nixon, a well-to-do Cherry Grove farmer, whose eldest sister married Jacob Kockorelter, an uncle of John P. Teller, interesting stories of the days when he attended the little school in Richmond, Toga county, New York, with the boy who is now reputed to be America's wealthiest man. "John made remarkable progress in his studies," he says, "but because he wouldn't mix with his schoolmates, was set on more than once and would have been 'licked' if I had not interfered. The schoolmaster once asked John what he proposed to do to life, and the boy answered that first he calculated it, and then he lived."

Muskegon.—Conrad Hermanson, an employee of the Eagle Tanning Works at Whitehall, was fearfully scalded soon after he had reported for work. Hermanson, while in the act of removing his coat, slipped on the oily floor and plunged into a vat of boiling liquid. Some fellow workmen saw his predicament and quickly rescued him. Fortunately, the liquid, had not reached his top head and, although his burns are painful, they will not prove fatal.

Clyde.—A team of horses, valued at \$800, belonging to Flynn Bros. of this village, were drowned when they backed into a hole in the ice on the lake, where the firm has a crew of men cutting ice.

Port Huron.—Word received here is that Mrs. Claire Brown, who left for Seattle three weeks ago, is lost in the west. Her husband, who was a Grand Trunk employee, went west intending to meet her and failed, but as she had a large amount of money when she went away he fears she has been slain.

Cadillac.—Harry Lee and Hazel Miller, employed in the Benzie county poorhouse, were overcome by fumes escaping from the exhaust pipe of the gasoline engine, in the basement of the institution. Miss Miller is in a serious condition.

Bay City.—In spite of the efforts of many farmers in the best growing section of the state to compel sugar factories to pay an increased price for beets for the 1911 season, the managers of the three factories here say that there has been very little falling off in the number of contracts made.

Standish.—The Arenac County Agricultural society met for its annual meeting here yesterday with a good attendance. Following are the officers elected for 1911: President, James Dobson; vice president, Walter Gammon; secretary, C. R. Holden; treasurer, Nelson Ireland.

MUCH NOW AT STAKE

INTERESTS OF ALL BOUND UP IN TARIFF.

Wisdom and Patriotism Must Be Liberally Employed if the Country Is Not to Be Called On to Suffer Loss.

The tariff is a subject in which the workingman is as much interested as the manufacturer, and he has a double interest in the subject because he is a consumer as well as a competitor with foreign labor.

The first national tariff was levied in 1789, soon after it was authorized by the constitution. It was wholly for revenue and imposed a duty of about 8 per cent, ad valorem, on all imported goods. The entire country depended on agriculture and most of the manufacturing was spinning and weaving, done in the homes of the people.

Finally cotton and woolen mills were established in New England, and in the war of 1812-14 with Great Britain foreign trade was largely cut off and dependence was had on home manufactures, which were considerably increased. In 1816 the tariff was raised to 25 per cent, the agricultural south actively protesting. In 1828 a tariff on raw material for the benefit of the manufacturers was levied, and in 1836 still other duties were laid on metals and agricultural products. This was the tariff that South Carolina nullified until she was repressed into obedience by General (then President) Jackson.

The south from the first was the most uncompromising protestant against any tariff that possessed any protective features until recent years, when the manufacture of cotton goods has become a great industry in this section, and several of the southern states ask for protection from the sugar of Germany and the tropics, and from the rice of China and Japan, and from the free low-grade timber from Canada.

Thus it is seen that the south is no longer the out-and-out free trade section it once was. Nevertheless, the Democratic party, in which the south predominates, comes very near being a free trade party.

Of course, this is going to make trouble, because just as soon as the Democrats get possession of the popular house of congress they propose to plunge right into tariff revision. They threaten to rip the present tariff law right down the back and up again. It will unsettle business to a serious degree and may end by driving a large body of the southern people into the Republican party, as was the case when tariff agitation over free sugar did that for a number of our Louisiana sugar planters.

It will be useless to attempt to reason with headstrong partisans, who, having been long out of political power and having finally got in, are determined to enforce their power to the last extreme of domination. But there is always a wise and prudent element that has the public good at heart.

Members recognize that there are vast and diverse interests at stake, and therefore an effort of compromise is necessary that will converge to a reasonable degree the interests of all. The American producer, manufacturer and wage-earner must not be placed at the mercy of the consumer, but he must be forced to pay heavy tribute to any protected interest. The true rights of all must be regarded and preserved.

The tariff is going to be a great issue before the country when the next congress shall take it up, and it must be approached with extreme care and all the wisdom and patriotism possible.

Will Mr. Clark "Make Good?"

The recent evasive utterances of the speaker-to-be of the house of representatives, Hon. Benjamin Clark of Missouri, with respect to tariff legislation when the Democrats shall come into control of the house contrast oddly with the clear and binding declarations made by this same Mr. Clark at a Tammany hall celebration in New York city last Fourth of July at a time when there was normal expectation of Democratic success. In the course of his remarks upon that occasion Mr. Clark said:

"If we have the next house, as I believe we will have, we will honestly and courageously report a bill to revise the tariff down to a revenue basis, pass it through the house and send it over to the senate. Perhaps by that time the senate, yielding to the public demand, will also pass it. If it does not, we will go to the people on that issue in 1912."

This is very much to the purpose. But will Mr. Clark remember it and stand by it? There is reason to fear that he will not.

See That Tariff Is Right.

In my judgment we are likely to retain them (the Philippines) for a considerable time—President Taft.

Even Democratic members of congress who visit the islands to see conditions for themselves come back convinced to Mr. Taft's judgment.

The co-operation of this congress in the general plan of retrenchment would help to restore to the Republican party the confidence it has lost. Too much has been made of the fact that this is a "billion-dollar country" that it can stand prodigal outlay; too little of the fact that the people who pay the bills measure the cost of government by their own accepted standards of living.—San Francisco Argonaut.

About the only important revelation made at the Baltimore banquet was that Mr. Bailey of Texas has taken charge of the Democratic party.

The Democratic party hopes that the public won't take notice when it quietly changes the watchword "retrenchment" to "intrenchment."

HARMON NOT STRONG LEADER

Small Chance for Ohio Governor to Secure for His Party a National Victory.

Everything that Gov. Judson Harmon has done or failed to do, all that he has said or omitted to say, since his re-election has justified the campaign charge—so forcibly and so fully made, that he has neither courage nor vision enough to be a real leader of men, in a great state and in a time of uplift and progress. There is no light or inspiration in the chief executive of Ohio.

He does not urge action along the lines on which public interest is centered. He maps out no broad and epochal advance. He unmistakably and ignobly dodges dynamic issues of the day. Even in the choice of a United States senator, his course is plainly dictated by prudence rather than the convictions of a strong and courageous man.

Judge Harmon is wearing the fettering ambitions of a presidential candidate. He dreads the possible consequences of taking a decided stand on any dangerous question of the day. He serves Ohio as governor with his mind ever on the White House and the double campaign for nomination and election which must precede his attainment of that goal.

All this is what the governor's opponents told the people of his state last fall, but then the warnings fell on deaf ears because it was not Harmon that constituted the real issue of the campaign. His election was not a testimonial to him, but a rebuke to the dominant forces in the Republican organization in Ohio.

Twice Judson Harmon has been swept into office by an accident of politics, but such luck has its limits. No man who is not a real leader of the American people can maintain a position in public life which ought to imply overshadowing personal talents and natural mastery in great affairs.

The Ticklish Tariff Test.

Fresh illustration of the apprehensiveness of certain Democratic politicians as to where "tariff reform" may break out when their party gets a chance at the job is furnished by the way in which they are trying to "shoot" Senator Bailey off the track.

Senator Bailey, as has come to be pretty well known, belongs to that considerable contingent of southern Democrats who have seen new light on the tariff question. Several of them affirm that they are protectionists and do not care who knows it. Senator Bailey is not quite so outspoken, but he does advocate a duty on certain "raw materials." And he it said, proposing a duty on raw materials is in the eyes of a real true White Democratic tariff reformer, the unpardonable economic sin. Yet there comes from Washington the rumor that Senator Bailey is using his influence to secure the creation, in the next Democratic house of representatives, of a committee on ways and means that will favor a "tax" on raw materials. Senator Bailey is from Texas, not from Missouri, and there is no necessity for "showing" him.

He knows that Texas raises a whole lot of things that are "raw materials" for various industries, and some that are important food products. So why should there not be a duty on cotton, rice, a wide variety of vegetables, corn, hay, and other products of Texas?

Getting the Information.

No one who has been through the campaign of these purposes which chiefly characterizes the process of tariff revision can fail to realize the impossibility of obtaining under the old system the consequences of logging, or of accurately sifting the truth from the exaggerated statements of those financially interested in the maintenance or the increase of tariffs. The commission method of investigation by the aid of non-partisan experts the details of manufacture and production at home and abroad will at least furnish the congress a body of information that will be authoritative and colorless. It will obviously impose no obligation upon senators or representatives to accept the conclusions of such official and impartial investigators, but the publication of the results of such inquiries will create a force of enlightened public opinion that almost certainly will be a bulwark against many of the inequalities and blemishes in all tariff laws, past and present.—Chicago Tribune.

Economy in Government.

There is but one vital question with which congress is called upon to deal, and that is economy in government. A reform for which President Taft has pointed the way. Since President McKinley's time there has been a vast enlargement in public expenditure, but now after careful study and with the aid of experts, President Taft has found a way to lessen the outlay by the sum of \$300,000,000. He has also reduced the deficit in the postal service and has increased the tariff revenues by compelling obedience to the law.

Urges Tariff Commission.

Congress will surrender nothing in the creation of a permanent tariff commission, but it will advance materially the movement to put the making of tariffs on a scientific basis. The party of tariff reform would find it very awkward to tamper with a system which aims to substitute exact knowledge of the costs of production and of labor conditions abroad for the partisan and interested "information" upon which tariff laws are habitually based.—Chicago Tribune.

For National Defense.

The secretary of war declares that we need nearly 20,000 trained coast artillery troops for the existing forts. We need, too, guns and war supplies to make the fortifications effective for defense, just as the army needs reserves of food and supplies. So long as we maintain any army at all, so long as we build forts, a reasonable and even a liberal provision for suitable equipment and maintenance would seem to be a national duty.

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Buy the New Ryoal Sewnig Machine

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For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Mich. Corn Improvement Association and Corn School.

By Professor V. E. Shoosmith of the M. A. C.

NO BETTER proof can be had of the progressiveness of the farmer, today, than the fact that he is willing to leave the chores to the hired man, pick his choicest ears of corn and his best peck of wheat in a suit case and start to take



Yellow Dent Corn at College Farm. Notice Height, Ears and Clean Cultivation.

a course in the Agricultural college. The course in question is one that is

offered by the Michigan Agricultural college in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Michigan Corn Improvement association and is devoid of matriculation fees, bazaar stunts and some other things that are supposed to go with a college course. It is only one week in length, but is full of instruction of a practical kind that the farmer appreciates and is willing to put into operation. Such questions as "corn improvement and seed selection" will be given special prominence and several hours each afternoon will be devoted to the selection of seed corn.

While the college professors will be assisted by Mr. C. G. Williams of Ohio, one of the most eminent plant breeders of today, and by other specialists, the fact will not be lost sight of that this is a farmers' meeting and the farmer will be given plenty of opportunity to take part in the discussions.

Among the more important lines of work undertaken by this worthy association is that of interesting the farm boy in scientific agriculture, and among the long list of premiums offered in the corn show is a five-passenger touring car, worth \$1,000, donated by the Rice Motor car company, to be given for the best four ears of corn of any variety exhibited by a boy under twenty years of age.

It is needless to say that much interest will be manifested in the study of corn on the part of the farmer's son between now and January 15, the opening of the show. Any boy interested in this contest, or any farmer interested in corn improvement should write the secretary of the Michigan Corn Improvement association, East Lansing, Mich., for further information.

Chemical Analysis of Soil.

Unreliable.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN fact that soils have been produced by the gradual disintegration or breaking down of rocks through physical and chemical forces. This process has been in operation for centuries and is still going on today, although at a rate so slow as to be almost imperceptible.

As the original rocks were in many cases very complex in their nature it is only reasonable to suppose that the resulting soils would be equally complex.

Very few of the soils of Michigan have been formed by the breaking down of rocks in place, but they have mostly been brought from a distance and deposited. Such soils are known as transported soils and are very variable, so much so, in fact, that it is not at all uncommon to find types of nearly all classes of soils on one farm and sometimes even in one small field.

Since the earth's surface became able to support plant life, and vegetation began to grow, there has been added to soils more or less of organic matter which has greatly increased their complexity both as regards their chemical composition and physical characteristics.

All this tends to prove that, in itself, a chemical soil analysis is not a simple process. However, the total amount of plant food in a soil can be determined with a fair degree of accuracy, but not all of the plant food in a soil is available, probably only a very small proportion of it is available at any one time.

There are no reliable chemical methods for determining the amount of available plant food in a soil, and it is hardly to be expected that any chemical method, that must be performed in a comparatively short space of time, can imitate the action of the roots through the entire growing period of the plant, the effect of the season and methods of cultivation, the effect of the decaying organic matter and many other agencies that all tend to change the chemical make-up of the soil.

Then, too, there are no standards by which we may judge from the results of a chemical analysis whether a soil should be productive or not, for there are many examples on record of soils showing a relatively small amount of plant food that are more productive than soils showing much larger amounts of plant food. It is also not uncommon to see spots practically devoid of vegetation in fields that are otherwise very productive; however, analysis of the soil from such spots would not show results at all varying from the soil from other parts of the field.

Plants are much more sensitive to the addition of good or harmful properties to the soil than are the methods of analysis. Fifty pounds of actual potash per acre is an amount quite commonly used for fertilizing purposes, and often with marked success, yet the addition of this much potash with the first six inches of

soil over one acre could not possibly be detected by chemical means. The same is equally true of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Likewise, a small amount of some substance that is actually injurious to plant growth might be formed in the soil, but with the present methods of analysis it could not be detected.

The fertility of a soil is generally measured by its crop-producing power, and the amount of plant food that it contains is only one of the factors governing it. Other factors influencing the productivity of a soil are physical, in their nature, such as drainage, cultivation, moisture holding capacity, texture, etc. Though these factors cannot be measured by chemical means, they play an important part in crop production, as they not only directly influence the yield, but they also have an important influence upon the availability of plant food in the soil.

From what has already been said it is shown that the results of a chemical analysis of a soil are of very little benefit in determining its crop-producing power or its fertilizer requirements. These questions can be more definitely answered by asking them of the soil itself. In the first place the physical condition of the soil should be made as perfect as possible by underdrainage when necessary, by a careful attention to the preparation of the seed bed, by judicious cultivation of the crop at the right time, etc. Then, when the soil has been put in the best possible condition, the crop will be able to make the best use of the plant food already present in the soil and of that added in the form of manures or other fertilizers.

What, then, are the benefits to be derived from a chemical soil analysis? The results of such an analysis are of interest in that they show us whether or not there is an actual deficiency of one of the plant food elements (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash). They are also of interest to many as affording the basis for mathematical calculations as to how many years or generations an average crop would be grown before the plant food would become exhausted. Unfortunately, actual experience in the past has not coincided with the mathematical calculations, consequently, the benefits are ethereal rather than material.

There are a few qualitative tests that may be made which often furnish valuable information, as for example, the test for soil acidity. Many people advise the farmer to make this test himself, but it is much better that the soil acidity test, as well as all others, be made in the laboratory by one who is familiar with them and knows their limitations.

Experiment stations all over the country are taking up the study of the soil problems with renewed interest, and important results should be forthcoming. **ANDREW J. PATTEN.**

From Lucile's Diary

Sometimes I think that mother fairly revels in house cleaning. The semi-annual upheavals that she insists upon do not seem in the least necessary to me. Still, as I wish to help her in any way I can, I usually leave home during the lull, for I know it is easier to clean house when there is not a large family to take care of.

Last week, when the cleaners appeared, therefore, I went out to Uncle John's farm. When I arrived I was naturally annoyed to find Aunt Anna in the midst of putting up grape juice and making pickles.

"You see, we are in quite a mess," said Aunt Anna in greeting me, "but we shall be through in a day or two and then we can have a good time riding in your Uncle John's automobile."

"Why has Uncle John got a car?" I asked. "I'm so glad. I wonder if he will give me a little ride in it today?"

"No, he can't," said Aunt Anna, "because he's over at May's farm, helping all the silos. Tomorrow, too, there's a lot of work to do, but by Thursday he'll have time to take us to the country fair."

"The county fair?" I echoed. "I don't believe I care about county fairs. I'm not particularly interested in pumpkins."

"Well, you don't have to go if you don't want to," remarked Aunt Anna, rather sharply. "I suppose you're not interested in grape juice and pickles, either?"

"I should love to help you, aunty, if I had time," I replied, pleasantly, "but I must work while here on the paper I have to write for our club, the Dix Amies."

"What's the subject of your paper?"

"The Theory of Household Economics."

"It's a good thing it's the theory," commented Aunt Anna.

Thursday, at breakfast, Uncle John said to Aunt Anna, "I saw Luke Wright at the creamery this morning and I told him to tell Lucy to be ready and we'd take her to the fair. I know she'll be interested in the automobile races."

"Automobile races?" I repeated. "Then I'm glad I've decided to go. You see, Aunt Anna, I've got as far along on my essay as I can get with our more reference books."

Aunt Anna did not look as pleased as I had expected and she hurried upstairs to change my frock. I could hear Uncle John's voice raised in argument.

"No, Anna, you shall not stay home, nor shall Nan," he was saying. "The first time I go to the county fair in my own machine my wife and daughter shall go along."

"When my 15-year-old cousin Nan and I got into the back of the little car and Aunt Anna sat down by Uncle John we filled it so completely that it naturally thought Uncle John would not take Lucy Wright, but he drove straight to her house."

"You sit in there with the girls," he said as Lucy, who must weigh at least 160 pounds, came out to the car. "I think I was never so uncomfortable crowded in my life before. Soon I told Uncle John that I simply couldn't stand it."

"Yes, the seat's only intended for two," he remarked. "But what's to be done?"

"Some one might sit on the floor of the car in front," I suggested.

Lucy Wright, who seemed a very good-natured person, immediately placed her ponderous self at Aunt Anna's feet.

"I'm afraid we have too much weight on one side of the car," said Uncle John.

Just then we came to a muddy stretch of road into which he went straight, instead of putting on more force and getting quickly through it, as I should have done. Suddenly the wheels on the heavy side of the car plunged deep into the mud and we stopped with a jerk. No amount of effort on Uncle John's part would make the car stir.

At last he said, "We'll have to get out and push her out of this mudhole."

Of course I could not step into the mud in my white buckskin shoes, but the others pushed and pushed until finally the car was on comparatively dry land. But try as he would, Uncle John simply couldn't make it go. He grew more and more angry as farmers' greed driving by in their wagons, each asking what was the matter.

We women decided to walk home, a distance of three miles. Aunt Anna said so much about the foolishness of overloading a car that I was really sorry for that dreadfully heavy Mrs. Wright who must have felt very guilty and uncomfortable. Still, I do not see why Uncle John did not buy a large touring car instead of that silly little thing that carries only four people. I told Aunt Anna what I thought about it.

"Kindly don't criticize our automobile," Lucile, the last straw, she said, so unpleasantly that I determined to go home at once, even if the house cleaning was not done.

Uncle John, with his machine towed in by a larger car, reached home just as the hired man was driving me to the station.

"Good-by! Better luck next time," I called gayly, but he scarcely looked up. I often regret that Uncle John's manners are so unpolished.

TELLING THINGS

"Don't you perfectly dote on a dress you have had good things in?" cried the girl with the blush-rose complexion, draping an affair of silvery tulle tenderly over a hanger and planning a sheet round about.

The other girl disentangled six hairs and a jeweled clasp from her net before she spoke. "I surely do, dear," she replied. "They get to seem almost human, don't they? The hoodoos are just as bad as the other kind are delightful—the gowns that you simply cannot have a decent evening in, though you bought them at the very best place in town and have done everything to them that you can think of to break the spell."

"Uh-huh!" agreed the blush-rose girl eagerly, her lips hampered by pins. "It's no use trying to change the luck of them, though you do everything, from wearing them the very first night. Jack is back from the Philippines to flapping them about at the Country Club. Hateful things! They just do it on purpose!"

"I wonder, though," murmured the other girl, pensively, sitting down on the edge of the bed.

"What, dear?" asked the blush-rose girl encouragingly.

"Oh, nothing, I believe I won't say it. Only, do you ever think of the reasons for your getting different parts of your wardrobe?"

"The occasion, you know, that seemed to call for a new party wrap; then afterward you realize that you might just as well have worn the old one and saved your money for the house-party expenses. And whenever you wear that wrap afterward you remember how disappointing it all was for a minute."

"Oh, yes," chimed in the blush-rose girl. "But you really didn't have to get that party wrap for the great Mrs. Smith-Popson's box party, because it wasn't that sort of box party at all. It was only an informal little affair. The real reason you blew in your dollars was that your hostess' nephew came back to town the week before and everybody said—"

"Stop this instant, you little witch!" gasped the other girl. "You are a perfect clairvoyant!"

"Just a guess, my dear," placidly returned the blush-rose girl, placing an eyebrow into a tidier line. "We all do it. But I never thought before how it applies to everything one possesses. Why, you could go straight through your things and if you were perfectly honest, cross your heart, how many pieces could you find that you got just to be in readiness for the season or to look as well as the other girls?"

"I always wait, I do believe, until I have a special reason."

"But it is the last thing any girl would be really honest about," murmured the other girl, feeling in the writing desk for her shoebrush.

"Of course, I was so cross the other night at the Whitbys when I caught myself wishing I hadn't broken my neck to get my bracelet back from the repair shop. I upset the entire family about getting it in time; left 'em biting their lips, Bob slamming the door and mother shocked and unhappy because sister Jane called me a selfish pig. The term hardly seemed to apply—or was that just my conceit?"

And then suddenly it occurred to me that the whole disturbance was because of that silly remark somebody made, and you repeated to me, about my rounded waist! And not a think came of it! One feels so humiliated!"

"I know," murmured the other girl. "And the weird thing you do when you are under a particularly foreign influence is to wonder everybody doesn't see through you. Like getting a pale-blue lingerie hat to wear once, just once, because a certain person proves of fluffy girls, when you know perfectly well it isn't your style, and you will never dare to wear it again."

"But it was almost worth it," she added, absently, smiling into her reflection.

"By the way," suddenly asked the blush-rose girl, who suspended hairbrush, "now that we are telling things for goodness' sake who was the inspiration of that wonderful sea-green business you appeared in last Christmas? It was a success, of course, but not the least like you, somehow. I've always meant to ask you how you came to do it?"

The other girl was very busy with a refractory locket clasp. She did not answer at once and a deep scarlet glow rose to her forehead and then ebbed away. Finally she looked her friend squarely in the eyes and said, with an easy candor that would have convinced a jury. "No mystery about it at all, really I got it to please grandmother. It's her favorite color."

"I should be almost inclined to believe that," murmured the blush-rose girl. "If I could."

A Mean Joke.
New Arrival (at Eagle Hotel, Smithville).—What are the prospects for a young lawyer in this burg?

Landlord.—Pretty darn good, I should say.

New Arrival (expectantly).—You don't say?

Landlord.—I sure do—that is, the prospects for starvin' to death!

Left Him Limp.
What did that pretended millionaire do when he learned that she had worked in a laundry?

Oh, it took the starch out of him.

Jimmy's Jolt

Jimmy was perfectly honest, but he was careless.

"If that boy," said Atkinson, the senior partner, "would only steady down and attend to what he is doing and use a little common sense instead of being so infernally helter-skelter, he'd be all right! I'd have hopes of his growing up into a financial power in LaSalle street! He's the sort that you take into the firm out of self-defense, and he's bright as a dollar!"

"Bright as the dollar of mine he lost when I sent him for cigars, I suppose," added Brady, the junior partner. "Yes, Jimmy's all right in his way. I can't help liking the kid. He's smart to have an office boy around with human intelligence, after some we've had. He just needs a jolt, that's all."

"Well, he'd better get it pretty quick!" growled Atkinson. "Those papers he lost on the way over to Smith's caused the dickens of a row. If you want to get rid of anything, just give to Jimmy—to take somewhere! If he sat up nights planning how to lose things with neatness and dispatch he couldn't succeed better!"

It really looked serious for Jimmy. Brady, glancing the boy's bright, cheerful face, felt a good deal of concern. Jimmy was the sort that appealed to you—you wanted to help him on.

Two days later Brady rang the bell for Jimmy. He handed the boy a bank book and a bank bill. "I want you to take this," he said, distinctly, "to the bank. You'll have to hurry to get there before closing time. And be careful how you carry it, because if you'll look at the bill, you'll see it's a big one—it's a thousand-dollar note."

"Ge!" breathed Jimmy. He held the bill in the extreme tips of his fingers as he turned it over. "Never saw one before!"

Then he departed. Atkinson, during this little episode, had sat staring at his partner unbelievably. As the door closed after Jimmy he recovered his breath.

"Have you gone quite insane?" he inquired.

"None," responded Brady.

"He'll lose it sure as shooting!" declared Atkinson.

"Probably," admitted Brady, still calmly.

"Now I know you're insane!" concluded Atkinson. Then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he flung around to his chair.

Fifteen minutes later Jimmy walked down the hall, though invisible cords were pulling his face against his will and his usually cheerful face was chalky white. He opened his lips once or twice, but no sound came forth. Then he crumpled up into a chair.

"I told you!" said Atkinson, jumping to his feet and glowering at Brady.

"What's the trouble, Jimmy?" asked Brady, in his usual tone.

"I lost it!" Jimmy got out, in a strangled voice. "Honest, Mr. Brady, I don't see how I could lose it! It's gone! A thousand dollars!" He almost hissed the last three words to express their awfulness.

"Did you take it out of your pocket after you left this room?" Brady queried.

Jimmy nodded miserably. "I showed it to Sam in the office out there, 'cause I knew he'd never seen one, neither." At last I stopped once in a while to look at it, 'cause I knew I would have a chance at the bank."

"I was right at the bank, so I didn't put it back in my pocket, but I held it with the book tight in my hand! An' when I got to the bank window it was gone!"

Brady coughed and did not look at the wretched Jimmy. "I'll have the police look for it," he said. "Meanwhile, you go home, Jimmy, while I decide what to do with you! You're always been careless, and scolding doesn't seem to make any impression on you, but this is the limit!"

Jimmy crept out.

"He looked as though he was going to be hanged," commented Atkinson. "Pretty expensive experiment of yours, Brady!"

"That's all right," said Brady. "Jimmy's got something to think about now."

"I'd think I had, too, if I'd thrown away \$1,000," said Atkinson.

It was nearly noon next day before Brady summoned Jimmy, who had been waiting in the outer office all morning to learn his fate.

"Have they found it?" he gasped out, as soon as he got inside.

"No," said Brady, shortly. Then he saw Jimmy's face. Brady has a tender heart.

"Look here, son," he said, "I guess you've had your jolt. I was dead sure you'd lose that money when I started you out, because you are never anything but careless. And I wanted you to see what trouble you'd eventually get into if you didn't cultivate a little responsibility. It was a counterfeiter's note and a bad one at that, and not worth a copper cent. But, you see, it might have been real. Do you think?"

"Oh, Mr. Brady!" half sobbed Jimmy, in an agony of relief. "I'll never be careless again! I'll live! Never! If I can stay!"

ANGEL CHILD RUINED CAREER

How She Destroyed Reputation for Wit and Brilliance of Two Young Society Beaux.

Two young society beaux of Georgetown during the past season acquired a most enviable reputation for brilliancy and wit. Their impromptu rejoinders flashed forth with such spontaneity that they were looked upon by all their social coterie as young men destined to shine as stars of the first magnitude in the galaxy of literary wit.

"Why don't you two write for the magazines?" was the constant query of their friends.

But they haven't that reputation any more—and all on account of an innocent remark of little 7-year-old sister Mabel. And this is how it happened. A party of a score of young people were sitting on the veranda of Bob's house one evening, during the recent rainy spell, entertained to the limit by the flashes that darted extemporé from the brains of the two young geniuses. A thunder storm was blowing up, and the big black clouds of the vanguard were sweeping eastward across the sky. During a pause in the conversation Harry cast a glance into the heavens.

"I wonder where those clouds are going," he asked languidly.

"Going to thunder!" instantly replied Bob, and then the party roared. "Oh, brother Bob, you and Mr. Harry got that wrong," put in little Mabel after the laughter had subsided. "I heard you all say this afternoon that you were to ask where the clouds were going and Mr. Harry was to say they were going to thunder!"

And then the party roared again, but for a different reason.

FOUND ALL THE SYMPTOMS
"Boss," Clark, New York Journalist, Knew He Had Appendicitis, Though Doctors Denied It.

"Boss," Clark, who has been city editor of the New York Sun for more years than he likes to say, according to the Popular Magazine, arrived at his office one afternoon, took off his coat and sat down at the desk, groaned aloud three times, and complained of a severe pain in his side. "I think I have appendicitis," he remarked, "and I am going to find out about it pretty soon." A few minutes later one of the reporters found him in the office library studying a medical book. The boss slammed the book shut, looked up at the reporter, and said in a tone of finality: "I have got it. I find that I have every symptom set out in this chapter."

He went home and called a doctor, who examined him and told him that there was nothing the matter with him. Two hours later the boss telephoned for his brother, who is a clergyman, to come over from Brooklyn to see him. Then he went to bed. When his brother arrived, the boss said: "I know you are a preacher, but this is where you go to a rum shop. I read in the medical book at the office the champagne is good for appendicitis. I am suffering tortures with appendicitis, and I want a quart of champagne. Go get it."

And he clerical brother went and got it. The boss drank it all, but it did him no good. Before sunrise the next morning, he telephoned to a hospital for the ambulance, and he had himself taken to the operating room, where he persuaded the physician that he had appendicitis. He was right, and the operation saved his life.

Gentle Jamaican Showers.
The rains of last November in Jamaica were among the most remarkable ever recorded in any part of the world.

Official returns show that the maximum rainfall occurred at mountain stations in the eastern part of the island, viz., 135 inches in eight days at Silver Hill, with a maximum daily fall of 30.50 inches, and 120.37 inches in 16 days at Farm Hill.

These figures are comparable with the famous downpours at Cherrapunji, India, where 41 inches have been measured in five days. The Jamaica rains caused disastrous floods and landslides, attended by loss of life and property.—Scientific American.

Big Difference.
The late Julian Edwards, said a member of the Players' club of New York, "was a successful composer himself, but he had sympathy for the penny good composers who are not successful."

"I remember, here one night, Edwards said something about amateur music, and a tragedian took him up."

"Amateur music, eh? Now what, my dear Edwards," the tragedian said, in his heavy, impressive manner. "Is the precise difference between an amateur and a professional composer?"

"The amateur composer, Mr. Edwards answered, 'has an imported lucasine car, while the professional wears fringed trousers.'"

Wild Turkey in the Blue Ridge.
Wild turkeys are said to be more plentiful in the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains than they have been for years and the reports received in this city indicate that there will be a big sport in Perry, Franklin, Polk, and Mifflin counties.

Perry county has been the home of the wild turkey in this section for a long time and it is said there are many of this great game bird in the woods of that county. The Blue Ridge valley is also said to have many of them and the hunters will go after them in force.—Harrisburg Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

SOME MAN SOME DAY

May Make A Medicine To Cure Bright's Disease

Rheumatism, Stomach And Bladder Trouble

The Equal of

SAN-JAK

But Not Yet

It Is The Only Medicine Which Enables You To Keep A Perfect Balance Between The Eliminations And Renewals Of The Body.

Decay Of The Body In Old Age Is Unnatural.

Permanent wastes of the system can be avoided by taking San Jak making each day a birthday for the person who has a bottle of this great medicine on hand. Read and learn how to cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Lame Back and Stomach Diseases.

When the products of exhaustion reach the brain and deaden the nerve centers, as is the case with all old people, limiting their ability to think and act unless they have the power to oxidize the acids that accumulate during sleep and eliminate them, they had better get a bottle of Dr. Burnham's San-Jak. I am 80 years old and have kept a bottle of this medicine in my house during the past year and take a dose quite often so I know it helps me to keep my health and activity.

E. O. Kelley, Lansing, Mich., 311 Washtenaw St.

Mrs. M. J. Brown, mistress of the Board House, Lansing, Mich., says: "One year ago I was in a very bad physical, sick and weak from much dreaded disease, kidney trouble, called Bright's Disease by physicians. I have taken about one dozen bottles of San-Jak and have no symptoms of old trouble to annoy me. I give this letter for the benefit it may be to others."

E. S. Hough, Ex-Judge of Probate, Lapeer, Mich., says: "I bought a bottle of San Jak from P. A. Snowman, the druggist of Lapeer. I felt I was 100 years old with great distress of my stomach and a drowsy, sleepy feeling, which the medicine has corrected. I cheerfully permit the use of this letter for the benefit of others."

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